ON NEW AND LITTLE-KNOWN BUTTERFLIES FROM THE INDO-MALAYAN REGION.

By Lionel de Nicéville, F.E.S., C.M.Z.S., &c.

(With Plates F and G.)

Family NYMPHALIDÆ.

Subfamily Satyrinæ.

Genus MYCALESIS, Hübner; subgenus MYRTILUS, nov.

Male. Forewing, *costa* strongly and regularly arched; *apex* rounded; *outer margin* nearly straight; *inner angle* acute; *inner margin* at first slightly emarginate, then just beyond the middle strongly bowed outwards; *costal nervure* swollen at base, ending on the costa beyond the apex of the discoidal cell; *first subcostal nervule* emitted at about one-fifth before the end of the cell, terminating on the costa about opposite to the origin of the third subcostal; *second* subcostal originating a little before the end of the cell, ending on the costa a little before the origin of the fourth subcostal; *third* subcostal arising exactly midway between the apex of the cell and the origin of the fourth subcostal, terminating on the costa about midway between the origin of the fourth subcostal and the apex of the wing; *fourth* subcostal short, ending at the apex of the wing; terminal portion of *subcostal nervure* longer than the fourth subcostal nervule, ending on the outer margin below the apex of the wing; *upper disco-cellular* nervule extremely short; *middle* disco-cellular about one-fourth as long as the lower disco-cellular, straight, strongly inwardly oblique; *lower* disco-cellular at first strongly inwardly oblique, in a straight line with the middle disco-cellular (this portion being a little longer than that vein), then suddenly curved and strongly outwardly oblique, straight posterior to the curve; *median nervure* strongly swollen at base; *third median nervule* strongly curved; *second* median arising long before the lower end of the cell; *discoidal cell* reaching exactly to the middle of the wing; *submedian nervure* swollen at base, beyond this swollen portion distorted and deflected downwards, afterwards straight to the outer margin; a large patch of *androconia* occupying the lobe-like dilatation of the inner margin, and extending as far as the middle of the submedian interspace, placed on the underside of the wing. HINDWING, *costa* arched at base, then almost straight to apex; *outer margin* slightly curved, gently scalloped; *abdominal* margin almost straight; *precostal nervure* short, simple, directed towards the apex of the wing; *costal* nervure short, not reaching to the middle of the costal margin, regularly curved throughout its length; *first subcostal nervule* curved, arising just before the apex of the cell, and terminating at the apex of the wing; *second* subcostal nearly straight, ending on the outer margin below the apex; *discoidal cell* short, its lower end not reaching to the middle of the wing; *disco-cellular nervules* almost straight, strongly outwardly oblique, the lower a little longer than the upper; *third median* nervule strongly curved; *second* median originating immediately before the lower end of the cell; *submedian nervure* straight, distinctly swollen towards the base for some considerable portion of its length, ending just anterior to the anal angle; *internal* nervure short, recurved; a large patch of *androconia* about the apex of the cell, occupying a considerable area in the subcostal interspace, the base of the first and second subcostal interspaces, and extending into the apex of the cell; a strong *tuft of hairs* of a brown colour arises from near the base of the cell and is directed outwardly, lying across the anterior portion of the androconial patch; there is also a second strong tuft of hairs of a black colour arising close to the base of the submedian nervure and lying along the swollen portion of that vein. *Eyes* hairy. *Antennæ* a little less than half the length of the costa of the forewing, with a rather large, well-formed club. Type, *Mycalesis* (*Myrtilus*) *mystes*, de Nicéville.

This subgenus falls into Mr. Moore's third group of the subgenera of *Mycalesis*,* which possesses two tufts of hairs on the hindwing in addition to a glandular patch of scales differently formed to those on the rest of the wing (androconia), and another patch on the forewing. This group has hitherto contained one subgenus only, *Loesa*, Moore, which shares (as far as Mr. Moore's diagnoses tell us, in numerous cases the veinlet in question is not mentioned at all, as Mr. Moore never seems to describe his genera on any recognised or constant plan) with *Lohora*, Moore,—a subgenus of the second group which possesses one tuft of hairs only on the hindwing,—the peculiar character of the second subcostal nervule of the forewing being emitted beyond the apex of the discoidal cell. In *Myrtilus* it is emitted well before, which appears to be the best character by which it can be distinguished from the subgenus *Loesa*, but possessing no specimen of my own of the latter I am unable to bleach the wings and examine the neuration critically so as to give a full detailed comparative description.

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* Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1880, p. 177.

1. MYCALESIS (*Myrtilus*) MYSTES, n. sp.

HABITAT: Upper Burma.

EXPANSE: ♂, 2·0 inches.

Dry-Season Form, Pl. F, Fig. 1, ♂.

DESCRIPTION: MALE. UPPERSIDE, *both wings* brown, the extreme outer margins paler, bearing two very fine darker brown lines. *Cilia* cinereous. *Forewing* with three very small (the posterior rather the largest) blind black ocelli, one each in the two discoidal and upper median interspaces, each surrounded with a fine outer yellow line (the two posterior ocelli absent in one specimen); a similar large ocellus in the same straight line as the other ocelli, and touching the lowermost, in the first median interspace, which it slightly overlaps, centred with a minute silvery pupil. *Hindwing* unmarked. UNDERSIDE, *both wings* ochreous-yellow, the basal darker than the outer half; a prominent perfectly straight discal band, not quite reaching the costa of the forewing nor the abdominal margin of the hindwing, this band is formed of an inner dark brown line, which becomes lost in the ground-colour, outwardly sharply defined by a whitish line, which also soon becomes lost in the ground-colour; beyond this prominent discal band is a nebulous band of a darker shade than the ground, and bearing in the forewing four (in one specimen five), and in the hindwing seven, most minute pale blue dots, one in each interspace, these being the pupils of obsolete ocelli; a waved submarginal band.

Described from two male specimens captured by Lieutenant E. Y. Watson at Tilin Yaw, Upper Burma, on the 1st and 19th March, 1890.

Wet-Season Form. Pl. F, Fig. 2, ♂.

Description: Male. Upperside, *both wings* brown, the extreme outer margins paler, bearing two wavy fine darker brown lines. *Cilia* cinereous. *Forewing* with a single round black ocellus in the first median interspace, beyond which it does not extend, pupilled with white, with a narrow outer pale ring. *Hindwing* unmarked. Underside, *both wings* brown, the outer margin bearing two yellowish waved lines, the disc crossed by a narrow prefectly straight pure white band which does not quite reach the costa of the forewing nor the abdominal margin of the hindwing. *Forewing* with four ocelli enclosed in a single outer yellowish line, the two upper ocelli small, equal-sized, the third the smallest, the fourth and lowest the largest. *Hindwing* with seven ocelli, also enclosed by one line, of which the first (uppermost), the fourth, and the fifth are the largest, the third and the seventh equal-sized and the smallest.

Described from a single example captured by Lieutenant E. Y. Watson at Yedu Yaw, Upper Burma, on 23rd November, 1889.

The dry-season form of *M. mystes* is easily recognisable by the curious ochreous-yellow colour of the ground on the underside, but the wet-season form is so precisely similar to many specimens of the same seasonal form of *M.* (*Calysisme*) *mineus*, Linnæus, that it might be easily confounded with that species. The male, however, has the conspicuous tuft of black hair on the upperside of the hindwing, springing from near the base of the submedian nervure, which is characteristic of this subgenus, and is not found in *Calysisme*, and by which it can be easily recognised. In the subgenus *Loesa*, this tuft is yellow not black, and springs from the middle instead of near the base of the submedian nervure. The females of the wet-season form of *M. mystes* will, probably, be difficult to discriminate, as in neuration and markings they will, probably, be found to be almost exactly like *M. mineus*.

Subfamily Morphinæ.

2. CLEROME KIRATA, n. sp., Pl. F, Fig. 3, ♂.

C. kirata, Doherty, MS.

Habitat: Padang Rangas, Perak (*Doherty*); Borneo.

Expanse: ♂, 2·5 inches.

Description : Male. Upperside, *both wings* rich fulvous, darkening towards the outer margins. *Hindwing* rather brighter and richer coloured than the forewing. Underside, *both wings* ochreous-brown, with a distinct glossy sheen in some lights. *Forewing* with a short deep brown streak towards the base of the discoidal cell; a broad band across its middle, extending posteriorly into the submedian interspace; a still broader irregularly-edged discal band, commencing near the costa, ending on the first median nervule; a very obscure marginal line; a regularly scalloped submarginal line; within which and nearer to it than to the discal band is a series of six round ochreous dots placed one each on the internervular folds, the anterior dot of all out of line, shifted inwardly. *Hindwing*, with the anal half of the wing deep brown, in which the deep brown markings of the anterior half of the wing become entirely merged; a deep brown spot towards the base of the discoidal cell; a subbasal band crossing the middle of the cell; a discal band; a submarginal line—all much as in the forewing; a series of seven dots as in the forewing, but curving regularly across the disc, one in each interspace, except the submedian, which has two.

C. kirata may be known from specimens of *C. arcesilaus*, Fabricius, from all the localities from which I have received the latter (many parts of Assam and the Malay Peninsula, Java, and Borneo) by the much greater breadth of the deep brown bands of the underside, these becoming quite lost in the dark anal half of the hindwing; in *C. arcesilaus* the hindwing is concolorous throughout, and the bands (which are so narrow as to be lines rather than bands) are plainly visible throughout their course.

Mr. Doherty has kindly sent me his unpublished MS. description of this species, from which the following is extracted:—"The prehensores present strong differences. Seen from the side the uncus of *C. kirata* beyond the usual globose base runs obliquely downwards for some distance, and ends in a short vertical drop with a single acute point, the branches are regularly curved forward from their bases. In *C. arcesilaus* the uncus is sinuous, and ends in a long incurved hook; the branches are also sinuous and distinctly angled about half-way from the base, slender and straight beyond the angle. In *C. gracilis*, Butler, from the Malay Peninsula and North Borneo, the uncus is much as in *C. kirata,* but thicker and shorter, with the branches clavate at tip. The clasp of *C. arcesilaus* seen from the side, is beyond its swollen base narrow and gradually tapering, the upper contour slightly concave throughout and unarmed, the point gradually acuminate. In *C. kirata* the clasp beyond the swollen base is constricted to a long narrow neck, thereafter expanding to a broad blade, the upper contour obviously convex and roughened by numerous raised lines, the point rather blunt and abrupt. Described from a single male taken near Padang Rangas, Perak, in deep forest. The prehensores of Chittagong and Malayan specimens of *C. arcesilaus* are exactly alike."

Described from two males from South-Eastern Borneo in my collection.

Subfamily NYMPHALINÆ.

3. ARGYNNIS MACKINNONII, n. sp., Pl. F, Figs. 4, ♂ ; 5, ♀.

HABITAT: Basahir, N.-W. Himalayas.

EXPANSE: ♂, 1·50 to 1·60; ♀, 1·55 to 1·65 inches.

DESCRIPTION: MALE. UPPERSIDE, *both wings* bright fulvous, the base more or less heavily irrorated with black. *Forewing* with the usual double zig-zag black lines across the middle of the discoidal cell, a black streak closing the cell, and exactly midway between these streaks is another narrowest one extending across the cell; the disc bears three series of black spots—the first is placed irregularly just beyond the cell, and consists of six irregularly-shaped spots, the second consists of a regularly sinuous series of seven round spots, the third of eight cordiform spots following the outline of the outer margin; this latter is narrowly black; a small triangular black patch on the costa placed just within the middle series of black spots. *Hindwing* with a pair of elongated streaks joined at both ends at the end of the cell, a curved series of spots immediately beyond the cell, then another series of five or six rounded spots, followed by a series of seven lunulated spots, between these latter and the black outer margin is a series of pale fulvous spots which are much more distinct in some specimens than in others. UNDERSIDE, *forewing* bright fulvous; all the black spots of the upperside present but much smaller; an oblique apical rich castaneous streak, inwardly marked with two, outwardly by four silvery spots. *Hindwing* with the ground-colour much more yellow than in the forewing, the base bearing large blotches of rich castaneous, with prominent discal and marginal bands of the same colour; with the following silvery spots:—a small one placed on the precostal nervure, one filling the base of the costal interspace, and a large one placed obliquely across its middle; a small round spot in the middle of the cell, a large elongated one filling its outer end, joined to another elongated spot in the discoidal interspace reaching to the outer edge of the discal rich castaneous band, this latter bears on its outer edge a series of seven more or less wedge-shaped spots, the uppermost of which in the costal interspace is much the largest; an elongated narrow silvery streak in the submedian interspace, which springs from the base of the wing and ends on the inner edge of the rich castaneous discal band, the streak is quite separated or broken into two portions at about its middle; there is a second narrow streak in the internal interspace, which commences opposite the point where the streak in the submedian interspace is broken and reaches the abdominal margin; a very indistinct somewhat ocellular series of spots placed in the middle of the band of the ground-colour between the discal and marginal rich castaneous bands; the latter bearing a prominent series of more or less oval silvery spots, one in each interspace. *Cilia* of both wings on the upperside pale fulvous, of the forewing on the underside on the apical half of the wing pale fulvous alternated with darker, on the hindwing pale fulvous throughout. FEMALE. UPPERSIDE, *both wings* darker fulvous than in the male, all the black spots larger, the black basal irroration much more extensive, completely filling the sutural area of the forewing, the outer margin broadly black, bearing a series of very pale yellow (almost whitish) spots. UNDERSIDE, *forewing* as in the male, but all the markings more prominent. *Hindwing* with the ground-colour more of a greenish tinge, the rich castaneous bands and the silvery spots more prominent. *Cilia* very pale yellowish, almost white, on the forewing prominently, on the hindwing obscurely alternated with darker.

Very close to the *Argynnis altissima* of Elwes,* ten specimens of which were obtained on one occasion only, and never since, by Mr. H. J. Elwes' native collectors somewhere on the high passes of native Sikkim ten years ago. Mr. Elwes has figured the species, but I am not able to judge from the figure whether the specimen delineated is a male or a female. He describes the male sex only, but the two specimens I possess, kindly given to me by Mr. Elwes, are certainly females. *A. mackinnonii* differs from the same sex of *A. altissima* on the upperside in its deeper and richer fulvous ground-colour, the marginal series of very pale yellow spots more rounded and usually smaller, the darker ground-colour of the underside, the presence especially of the rich castaneous markings of the hindwing, which, as Mr. Elwes says in his description, and is borne out by my specimens, "are almost absent" in *A. altissima;* the silvery streak in the submedian interspace of the latter species is also unbroken; the series of spots placed in the middle of the band of the ground-colour between the discal and marginal rich castaneous bands is far less distinct in *A. mackinnonii;* lastly, the silvery marginal spots are considerably shorter and broader in the latter species.

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* Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1882, p. 403, pl. xxv, fig. 8, ? *male.* In Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 539, Mr. Elwes refers to this figure as taken from a male.

Mr. P. W. Mackinnon (after whom I have much pleasure in naming it) obtained through his native collectors seventeen specimens of this species last August below the Gonas Pass on the north face of the hill, about half-way between the Pass and the Baspa Valley, at nearly 11,000 feet elevation, Basahir. The Nila Pass is at the summit of the Nila and Baspa Valleys; through the former runs the Nila River, S.-E. into the Ganges, while the Baspa River runs through the latter W. into the Sutlej. The Nila Pass is the boundary between Tehri Gurwhal and Basahir. The Gonas Pass is one of three or more passes from the valleys to the south which lead into the Baspa Valley. None of these passes are much used by Europeans, so there is not much information available regarding them.

I may here note that if the genus *Brenthis*, Hübner, is mainly if not wholly based on the fact that the second subcostal nervule of the forewing is emitted from the costal nervure beyond the apex of the discoidal cell, and is maintained as distinct from the genus

Argynnis, Fabricius, by Mr. Samuel H. Scudder and others, it is apparently a character not at all to be relied on even in the same species. In my two female specimens of *Argynnis altissima*, Elwes, one has this nervule emitted some considerable distance beyond, the other exactly at the apex of the cell; while in the ten specimens of *A. mackinnonii* that I have examined, nine have the veinlet given off well beyond, while one has it at the end of the cell. In typical *Argynnis* the nervule in question is given off before the end of the cell. We have, therefore, in the genus *Argynnis* the second subcostal nervule emitted before, at, and beyond the end of the cell, and in two Indian species at any rate the position of this veinlet is inconstant.

4. NEPTIS NAR, n. sp., Pl. F, Fig. 6, ♀.

HABITAT: South Andaman Isles.

EXPANSE: ♀, 2·7 inches.

DESCRIPTION: FEMALE. UPPERSIDE, *both wings* black. *Cilia* black, a small portion white on each internervular fold. *Forewing* with a lengthened increasing ochreous band occupying the posterior half of the discoidal cell, hardly separated from a triangular ochreous-white spot beyond; three outwardly-obliquely-placed conjoined subapical ochreous-white spots, their edges tinged with darker ochreous, the uppermost spot linear, very small; a sinuous submarginal, a more straight marginal obscure sullied line; four inwardly-obliquely-placed discal ochreous-white spots, arranged two and two, from near the middle of the inner margin to the second median interspace; the uppermost spot a small clump of ochreous scales only, the next rounded, the two posterior divided only by the submedian nervure. *Hindwing* with a broad anteriorly-decreasing almost pure white discal band, just faintly tinged with ochreous only, commencing from the abdominal margin, but not reaching the costa; an obscure much narrower submarginal sullied band. UNDERSIDE, *both wings* blackish-brown, all the white markings of the upperside suffused with pale violet. *Forewing* with the discoidal streak joined to the triangular spot beyond, but anteriorly notched at the end of the cell; the discal spots larger and whiter; the two lines on the margin broader, purplish-white, prominent. *Hindwing* with a short basal pure white band on the costa, between which and the broad pure white discal band of the upperside is a short basal pale violet band; just beyond the broad discal band is a narrow pale violet band, beyond this again is a broad pale violet band, then a narrow straight submarginal line.

N. nar has no near ally, as far as I am aware; it is an abundantly distinct as well as beautiful species. It obviously comes into the group containing *N. sankara*, Kollar,* *N. amba*, Moore, *N. amboides*, Moore, and *N. carticoides*, Moore, as it has the short basal band on the underside of the hindwing between the costal and discal bands, which is a marked feature of all these species, and with which also it agrees more or less in size and outline; but the ochreous-sullied markings of the upperside, and the very purple coloration of the underside, will distinguish *N. nar* at a glance from all its allies.

Described from two examples lately sent to me by Mr. R. Wimberley. It must be very rare, as during the past twelve years I have examined many thousands of butterflies from Port Blair, and these are the first and only specimens I have seen.

5. EUTHALIA APPIADES, Ménétriés.

In the Proceedings of the Entomological Society of London for 1890, pp. xi and xii, Colonel Charles Swinhoe gives "Notes on certain species of the genus *Euthalia*." In this paper he strives to maintain that *E. sedeva*, Moore, is a good species, and that *E. balarama*, Moore, is its opposite (male) sex, though in the Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London for 1865, p. 766, Mr. Moore himself placed his *sedeva* as a synonym of *E. appiades*, Ménétriés. Quite recently, while at Oxford, I had an opportunity of seeing the specimens from "Buxar," Bhutan, on which Colonel Swinhoe based his remarks, and a pair of which he kindly gave me. Regarded superficially, these "Buxar" specimens might (specimens from other localities being left out of consideration), by straining a point, in fact, be admitted to be a species distinct from the immensely common *Euthalia appiades*, Ménétriés, of Nipal, Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam, &c. The points on which Messrs. Swinhoe and Moore rely in distinguishing these two species are that in the forewing, on both sides, in both sexes the double discal band is contracted and approximates in the lower discoidal interspace, and that in the female it anteriorly expands beyond that point, forming large white spots on both sides of the wings.

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* I recently had the opportunity of examining what is probably the type specimen of *Limenitis sankara*, Kollar, in the Natural History Museum at Vienna, where apparently all the type specimens described by Kollar in Hügel's Reise Kaschmir are to be found. The specimen is a female, and is the species from the Western Himalayas described as *N. amba*, Moore, in "The Butterflies of India, Burmah and Ceylon," vol. ii, p. 88, n. 368 (1886). Whether the true *N. amba*, Moore, described from Nepal, and subsequently identified from Yunan by Mr. Moore, is a species distinct from *N. sankara*, must remain a question for future solution. Till now *Neptis sankara* has been unidentified, as it was placed by Mr. Westwood in "The Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera," vol. ii, p. 274, n. 6, and by subsequent authors, in the genus *Athyma*.

To take the males first. *E. sedeva* is not a local race confined to one particular locality, as Colonel Swinhoe admits that it occurs with *E. appiades* at Buxar, and I possess exactly similar specimens from Sikkim on the west and from Cachar in Assam on the east. The contraction of the discal band is also characteristic of *E. xiphiones*, Butler, which occurs to the south of Assam in Burma and in the Malay peninsula. *E. xiphiones* may, however, be known in the male by its broader blue border to the hindwing on the upperside.

Then as to the females. Their characteristic feature is a white discal macular band to the forewing much expanded anteriorly. I have not ypical specimens of this form from Sikkim, where the females of *E. appiades* appear to be very constant; but directly one goes east of Sikkim into the next State, Bhutan, one finds all forms ranging from typical *E. appiades* to typical *E. sedeva*, as is also the case in Assam and Burma. I maintain, therefore, that although extreme specimens of *E. appiades* may be picked out and are typical *E. sedeva*, that intermediates between the two forms occur, and that *E. sedeva* cannot be maintained as a distinct species or even as a local race, as it inhabits no restricted area as has been shewn above.

In the Annals and Magazine of Natural History, sixth series, vol. v, p. 354, n. 2 (1890), Colonel Swinhoe describes *E. khasiana* from the Khasia Hills. He compares it with *E. appiades*, Ménétriés, but says the blue coloration of the upperside of the hindwing in the male is either confined to a "few greyish-blue scales on the outer margin towards the anal angle," or is "obsolete" altogether, the latter form being typical *E. adima*, Moore. In the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, vol. lvii, part 2, p. 278, n. 6 (1888), I have at some length pointed out how very variable *E. adima* is. Mr. Doherty [l. c., vol. lviii, part 2, p. 127 (1889)] has also done the same, but at less length. Colonel Swinhoe has apparently not seen these two papers, or he would, I think, hardly have described his *E. khasiana*, which species is an absolute synonym of *E. adima*, and is, in my opinion, nothing but a local race of *E. appiades* confined to the Khasi Hills and Upper Assam. Since I wrote my note on *E. adima* quoted above, I have obtained additional specimens still more closely linking it to *E. appiades*, so that I think the time has now arrived when the two species may be safely united.

Lastly, *E. xiphiones*, Butler, belongs to this group. It is a common species throughout Burma, and has been recorded from Perak in the Malay peninsula by Mr. Distant. The male differs chiefly from *E. appiades* in having the blue border on the upperside of the hindwing a little broader; the female is very variable, having the discal band of the forewing sometimes white, as in typical *E. sedeva*, sometimes as in typical *E. appiades*, with every gradation between them, one of which is *E. parvata*, Moore. I think the synonymy of this group should be thus arranged:—

6. EUTHALIA APPIADES, Ménétriés.

Adolias appiades, Ménétriés, Cat. Mus. Petr., Lep., vol. ii, p. 120, n. 1263, pl. ix, fig. 4, *male* (1857); *Adolias sedeva*, Moore, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., new series, vol. v, p. 68, n. 10, pl. iv, fig. 3, *female* (1859); id., Swinhoe, Proc., Ent. Soc. Lond., 1890, p. xi; *Adolias balarama*, Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1865, p. 766, pl. xli, fig. 3, *male*.

HABITAT: Nipal, Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam.

Local race *adima*, Moore.

Adolias adima, Moore, Horsfield and Moore, Cat. Lep. Mus. E. I. C., vol. i, p. 194, n. 392 (1857); idem, id., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., new series, vol. v, p. 76, n. 29 (1859); *Euthalia adima*, de Nicéville, Journ. A. S. B., vol. lvii, pt. 2, p. 278, n. 6 (1888); *Tanaëcia adima*, Doherty, l. c., vol. lviii, p. 127 (1889); *Euthalia khasiana*, Swinhoe, Ann. and Mag. of Nat. Hist., sixth series, vol. v, p. 354, n. 2 (1890).

HABITAT: Khasi Hills; Margherita, Upper Assam.

Local race *xiphiones*, Butler.

Adolias xiphiones, Butler, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1868, p. 609, n. 60, pl. xlv, fig. 6, *male*; *Euthalia xiphiones*, Distant, Rhop. Malay., p. 439, n. 22, pl. xxxvi, figs. 10, *male*; 9, *female* (1886); *Adolias parvata*, Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1878, p. 831, pl. lii, fig. 3, *female*.

HABITAT: Burma, Malay peninsula.

7. EUTHALIA ERIPHYLÆ, n. sp., Pl. F, Fig. 7, ♂.

HABITAT: Tenasserim.

EXPANSE: ♂, 2·5 inches.

DESCRIPTION: MALE. UPPERSIDE, *both wings* shining greenish-brown. *Forewing* with a short fuscous bar near the base of the discoidal cell; a quadrate patch of the ground-colour enclosed by a fine fuscous line across the middle of the cell; then a quadrate patch of fuscous; lastly, an oval patch of the ground-colour closing the cell; in the submedian interspace is a short curved fuscous line close to the base, and a ringlet spot at the point where the first median nervule is given off; a very broad discal fuscous band, which anteriorly bifurcates in the lower discoidal interspace and encloses a triangular patch of the ground-colour, and posteriorly encloses two spots also of the ground-colour, the anterior spot in the first median interspace linear, the posterior spot in the submedian interspace round. *Hindwing* with the basal two-thirds fuscous, beyond which is an obscure series of diffused fuscous spots between the veins, neither reaching the costa nor the anal angle; a fuscous ring-spot at the end of the cell enclosing a space of the ground-colour. UNDERSIDE, *both wings* paler than on the upperside. *Forewing*, discoidal cell crossed by the four usual curved fuscous lines; a submarginal curved fuscous band, anteriorly attenuated and ending in an irrorated patch of bluish-white scales at the extreme apex of the wing, posteriorly in a rather large rounded spot on the submedian fold. *Hindwing* with the usual fuscous linear lines in and around the discoidal cell; no other markings whatever.

Nearest to *E. garuda*, Moore, and at first sight giving the impression that it is only a suffused aberration of that species. As, however, Mr. H. J. Elwes, to whom I am indebted for the specimen described, possesses several other specimens exactly similar from the same locality, I think it probable that the species is a good one. From *E. garuda* it differs on the upperside of the forewing in having the two well-separated dark bands across the disc in that species run together in the middle; on the hindwing the basal area is much darker, and the prominent submarginal series of blackish spots of *E. garuda* is obsolescent. On the underside the submarginal band of the forewing ends at the apex, while in

E. garuda it reaches the costa far internal to that point; lastly, in the hindwing there is no submarginal series of black points whatever.

Described from a single male from Tenasserim obtained by Major C. T. Bingham. Mr. H. J. Elwes possesses several additional specimens obtained by the same gentleman in the same locality. I am indebted to Mr. Elwes for the gift of the specimen described above.

8. SYMBRENTHIA HIPPOCLUS, Cramer, Pl. F, Fig. 10, ♀.

Papilio hippoclus, Cramer, Pap. Ex., vol. iii, p. 46, pl. ccxx, figs. C, D, *male* (1779) ; *Symbrenthia hippoclus,* de Nicéville, Journ. A. S. B., vol. li, pt. 2, p. 57 (1882) ; id., Doherty, Journ. A. S. B., vol. lv, pt. 2, p. 122, n. 72 (1886) ; idem, id., l.c., vol. lx, pt. 2, p. 172 (1891); id., de Nicéville, Butt. of India, vol. ii, p. 240, n. 53 (1886); id., Wood-Mason and de Nicéville, Journ. A. S. B., vol. lv, pt. 2, p. 362, n. 94 (1886) ; id., Elwes and de Nicéville, l. c., p. 421, n. 46 ; id., Holland, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. xxv, p. 63, n. 39 (1890) ; *Hypanartia hippocla,* Hübner, Samml. Ex. Schmett. (1816-1824) ; *Laogona hippocla,* Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1865, p. 762 ; id., Wallace, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1869, p. 344, n. 1; *Vanessa hyppocla,* Godart, Enc. Méth., vol. ix, p. 298, n. 5 (1819) ; Suppl., p. 818 (1823); *Laogona hyppocla,* Doubleday, Gen. Diurn. Lep., vol. i, p. 191, n. 1 (1848) ; id., Horsfield and Moore, Cat. Lep. Mus. E. I. C., p. 153, n. 315 (1857) ; *Symbrenthia hyppocla,* Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc., Lond., 1874, p. 268, n. 27 ; *Symbrenthia hyppoclus*, de Nicéville, Journ. A. S. B., vol. l, pt. 2, p. 50, n. 18 (1881); id., Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1882, p. 243, pl. xi, figs. 4, *larva ; 4a, pupæ;* id., Standinger, Ex. Schmett., pt. 1, p. 96, pl. xxxvi, *male* (1885); id., Kheil, Rhop. der Insel Nias, p. 21, n. 39 (1884); id., Distant, Rhop. Malay., p. 431, n. 1, pl. xlii, figs. 4, *male ;* 5, *female* (1886); *Papilio lucina,* Cramer, Pap. Ex., vol. iv, p. 82, pl. cccxxx, figs. E, F, *female* (1780) ; *Symbrenthia lucina,* Semper, Schmett. der Philipp. Ins., pt. 1, p. 114, n. 134, pl. xxi, figs. 7, *male ;* 8, *female* (1888) ; *Symbrenthia daruka*, Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1874, p. 570, pl. lxvi, fig. 10, *male ; Symbrenthia anna,* Semper, Schmett. der Philipp. Ins., pt. 1, p. 114, n. 135, pl. xxi, figs. 5, *male ;* 6, *female* (1888); *Symbrenthia hypatia*, Wallace (?), var. *dissoluta*, Standinger, Iris, vol. ii, p. 49 (1889).

Habitat : Amboyna, China (*Cramer*) ; Sikkim, Himalayas, Assam, Burma (*de Nicéville*) ; Kumaon, Eastern Ghâts, Sambawa, Eastern Java (*Doherty*) ; Cachar (*Wood-Mason* and *de Nicéville*) ; Tavoy (*Elwes* and *de Nicéville*) ; Celebes (*Holland*) ; Bengal, Kashmir, N. India, Kangra District (*Moore*) ; Java, Celebes, Moluccas, India (*Wallace*) ; Java, Amboyna, China (*Godart*) ; N. India, Java (*Doubleday*) ; Java, Darjiling, Bhutan, N. India (*Horsfield* and *Moore*) ; Nias Island (*Khiel*) ; India, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Amboyna, Celebes, Batjan, Luzon, Palawan (*Staudinger*); Malay peninsula, Borneo (*Distant*); Philippine Isles, Batjan, Ceram (*Semper*); Perak, Malay peninsula (*coll. Perak Museum*).

Herr Semper, in his work on the Butterflies of the Philippine Isles, does not apply the name *hippoclus* to the species of this genus occurring in the regions of which he treats, but uses instead the second oldest name, *lucina*, also of Cramer. His reason for this appears to be that Cramer figured *S. hippoclus* with an outer discal series of white instead of violet spots on the underside of the hindwing. No author from Godart to the present day has, however, ventured to keep *hippoclus* and *lucina* distinct on account of what is probably a slight inaccuracy of colouring only, nor has Herr Semper been able, as far as I am aware, to produce a specimen agreeing with Cramer's figure of *hippoclus*. Till this is done, I think it desirable that this species should be known by the older and long-accepted name. Dr. O. Staudinger, in his "Ex. Schmett.," says that only one species occurs in Amboyna, which must, therefore, be the true *S. hippoclus*. As regards Herr Semper's new species, *S. anna*, he has sent me male specimens of it from the Philippines which do not differ at all, as far as I can see, from male specimens of *S. lucina* he has also sent me from the same region. To judge from his figures of *S. anna*, the female appears to have the markings of the upperside white tinged with yellow. It is probable, therefore, that *S. hippoclus* is dimorphic in the Philippines in the female sex, and that the albino form equals *S. anna*.

M. Godart describes the female of *S. hippoclus* as differing from the male in that the bands of the upperside of the wings are white instead of yellow; on the underside they are paler, and the abdomen is whitish ringed with brown. One of the localities he gives for this species is Java.

In the "Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera," vol. i, p. 191, it is stated that the female of "*Laogona hyppocla* has the fulvous colour of the upper surface replaced by white."

Mr. A. R. Wallace says that the Indian form of *S. hippoclus*, with a white female, is probably distinct from the form which occurs in Java, Celebes, and the Moluccas, and has not yet been named; that the type of *S. hippoclus* is given by Cramer as from

Amboyna; and that the form from Celebes differs considerably in markings, and may be distinct.

Mr. W. Doherty states that in Eastern Java he found that the female of *S. hippoclus* is dimorphic, one form having the yellow spots replaced by white ones, so that it resembles a white *Neptis* instead of a yellow one. No intermediate forms were seen.

Dr. O. Staudinger in "Iris," vol. ii, p. 49 (1889), mentions incidentally the occurrence in Java of a white female form of *S. hippoclus*, in describing his *S. hypatia*, Wallace (?), var. *dissoluta*, from Palawan, which is said also to have a white female. Dr. Staudinger is evidently quite unacquainted with the true *S. hypatia*, which is, perhaps, the most distinct species in the genus; and should have made his *dissoluta* a local form of *S. hippoclus* rather than of *S. hypatia*.

These are all the references I can find to the white female form of *S. hippoclus*, which I take this opportunity to figure from one of two Eastern Javan specimens very kindly given to me by Mr. Doherty. I think Mr. Wallace must have meant Java when he said that the form in India has a white female. I cannot agree with him that the Indian and Javan forms are distinct and should bear separate names. The males of the two are quite indistinguishable, and the white form of the female (which is the only one I have seen from Java) differs from the ordinary form only in having all the yellow markings replaced by white. Dimorphism in the family *Nymphalidæ* is extremely rare, and I am glad to prominently direct attention to Mr. Doherty's discovery of the phenomenon in this genus.

9. SYMBRENTHIA HYPSELIS, Godart, Pl. F, Fig. 8, ♂.

Vanessa hypselis, Godart, Enc. Méth., vol. ix, Suppl., p. 818, n. 5—6 (1823); *Laogona hypselis*, Boisduval, Sp. Gén., vol. i, pl. x, fig. 3, *male* (1836); *Symbrenthia hypselis*, de Nicéville (part), Butt. of India, vol. ii, p. 241, n. 535 (1886).

Habitat: Java (*Godart*, and *coll. de Nicéville*).

Expanse: ♂, 2·0 to 2·2 inches.

Description: Male. Upperside, *both wings* black, with rich dark fulvous markings. *Forewing* with a discoidal streak, its upper edge irregular, its lower edge very irregular and extending well below the discoidal cell; a short subapical streak divided into two portions by the lower discoidal nervule; a discal oblique broad band from the second median nervule to the inner margin. *Hindwing* with a narrow pale yellow costal streak; a discal band in continuation of that on the forewing, but narrower, extending broadly and diffusedly on to the abdominal margin; a broader submarginal band anteriorly very attenuated; a narrow marginal line, disconnected in the second median interspace at the base of the tail. UNDERSIDE, *both wings*, ground-colour pearly-white, blotched with burnt-sienna brown or ferruginous; heavily tesselated with black. *Forewing* with a narrow black submarginal line, within which is another black line, disconnected, reaching from the costa to the second median nervule. *Hindwing* with a submarginal series of five more or less cordiform black spots profusely powdered with metallic green and bounded by an outer fine black line; two fine marginal black lines, the inner one from the third median nervule to the abdominal margin broadened out and powdered with metallic green; a metallic green streak anterior to the anal indentation, bounded on both sides by a fine black line.

Described from four male specimens collected by Mr. W. Doherty in Java. I have not seen a female, which sex was unknown to Godart when he described the species. Boisduval's figure clearly represents this species, and not the Indian form which I have described below as *S. sinis*.

10. SYMBRENTHIA SINIS, n. sp., Pl. F, Fig. 9, ♂.

Laogona hypselis, Doubleday and Hewitson (*nec* Godart), Gen. Diurn. Lep., vol. i, p. 191, n. 2, pl. xxv, fig. 1, *male* (1847); id., Wallace, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1869, p. 344, n. 4; *Symbrenthia hypselis*, de Nicéville (part), Butt. of India, vol. ii, p. 241, n. 535 (1886).

HABITAT: Nipal; North Bengal (*Doubleday* and *Hewitson*); Eastern Kumaon (*Doherty*); Sikkim; Bhutan; Assam; Naga Hills; Cachar; Karen Hills, Dawnat Burma; Perak, Malay Peninsula.

EXPANSE: ♂, 2·0 to 2·2; ♀, 2·1 to 2·3 inches.

DESCRIPTION: MALE. UPPERSIDE, *both wings* as in *S. hypselis*, Godart. UNDERSIDE, *both wings* with the ground-colour whitish washed with yellow instead of pearly-white; the black tesselations on both wings and the metallic green markings on the hindwing the same; but the blotchings are dark gamboge-colour instead of burnt-sienna brown * throughout.

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* Godart calls them *ferrugineuse*.

I am indebted to Mr. W. Doherty for four male specimens of the true *S. hypselis*, Godart, from Java. The above given differences between it and the North-East Indian and Malay Peninsula form may appear to be trivial, but if specimens of the two species are compared, it will be seen at a glance that the coloration of the underside is totally different.

11. CYRESTIS IRMÆ, Forbes.

C. irmæ, Forbes, A Naturalist's Wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago, p. 274 (1885); id., H. Grose Smith, Ann. and Mag. of Nat. Hist., sixth series, vol. iii, p. 313 (1889); id., Waterhouse, Aid, vol. ii, pl. clxxvi, fig. 2 (1889); *C. manalis*, var. *sumatrensis*, Staudinger, Ex. Schmett., p. 133 (1886).

HABITAT: Hoodjoong, Palembong Residency, Sumatra (*Forbes*); Sumatra (*Staudinger*); Perak, Malay Peninsula.

EXPANSE: ♂, 2·0 and 2·2 inches.

DESCRIPTION: MALE. UPPERSIDE, *both wings* pure white, all the veins black. *Forewing* with the base of the costa very faintly tinged with ochreous; a short broad longitudinal subcostal black band, which is followed by two broad approximating black lines crossing the discoidal cell obliquely from the costa to the median nervule, and enclosing a narrow space thickly dusted with black scales, these two lines are continued as a single line to the orange anal area of the hindwing; a strongly outwardly-curved black line crosses the cell, its anterior end joined to the outermost of the two lines crossing the cell described above; a narrow black line defining the disco-cellular nervules, which touches the last-described curved line at its middle; immediately beyond the disco-cellular line are a pair of broad black lines from the costa to the third median nervule, enclosing posteriorly a narrow space of the white ground-colour, continued across both wings as a single narrow line until it also becomes lost in the orange anal area of the hindwing; an outwardly curved black line crosses the disc of the forewing, very widely dilated anterior to the lower discoidal nervule, forming in fact a wedge-shaped figure with its base on the costa, this line is also continued across the hindwing till it reaches the orange anal area, a sinuous very broad black line crosses the outer discal area of the forewing from the costa (where it is widely dilated inwardly into a large square-shaped patch) to the inner margin; followed by five broad black lines which are placed so closely together as almost to form one uninterrupted black band occupying the whole of the outer margin, the innermost, however, broken near the middle of the wing, leaving an oval space of the ground-colour; the third line also is shorter than the others, leaving a small portion of the ground-colour in the first median interspace; a round orange patch bearing two black dots in the middle occupies the anal angle of the wing. *Hindwing* has the abdominal margin broadly black; there are three outer-discal approximating broad black lines, which enclose two narrow bluish lines; the outer margin also bearing three other broad black lines, which enclose two very fine pure white lines; between these two groups of three lines there is an elongated wedge-shaped space of the ground-colour, which extends from the discoidal nervule to the costa, its narrowest portion towards the anal angle of the wing; the anal lobe, and the anal area widely as far as the second median nervule orange, bearing seven small round black spots. UNDERSIDE, *both wings* marked very similarly to the upperside, except that all the black lines are narrower, especially those on the outer margin of the forewing. *Forewing* with the orange area at the anal angle smaller. *Hindwing* with the orange area at the anal angle also smaller than on the upperside, and bearing three black spots only, these being larger than those on the upperside. *Thorax* and *abdomen* black, obscurely streaked with whitish above, beneath white. *Palpi* above black, beneath white.

Nearest to *C. mænalis*, Erichson, of which species I possess four male specimens from Manilla and Mindoro, and from which it may be at once distinguished by the three black lines from the base common to both wings being narrower, and by the middle one of them in the hindwing leaving the fine black line which defines the disco-cellular nervules free, instead of covering them entirely; the orange area of the hindwing is also more extensive; again the prominent steel-blue line crossing the outer-disc of the hindwing and reaching to the second median nervule of the forewing in *C. mænalis*, is obsolete, being replaced by a bluish line; the veins of the upperside which in *C. mænalis* are only partially black, are wholly so. From *C. nivea*, Zinken-Sommer, and *C. nivalis*, Felder, it may be known by the three common black lines from the base of the wing being much broader, and all the veins being black, instead of only partially black; from *C. nivea* alone it may be known by the black costal area of the forewing being discontinuous and not joined to the black apical area, the orange areas at the anal angle of both wings are more extensive and of a deeper shade of colour; from *C. nivalis* alone it may be at once distinguished by the strong dilatation on the costa of the forewing of the third common black line from the base of the wings, whereby the white portion of the costal area is greatly reduced; and by the orange area of the hindwing being much more restricted, and ending on the second median nervule instead of extending to the discoidal nervule.

Mr. J. Wray, Junior, Superintendent of the Perak Museum, has kindly sent me three specimens of this pretty and distinct species taken in the Perak Hills at an elevation of between three and four thousand feet above the sea.

Family LYCÆNIDÆ.

Genus SIMISKINA, Distant.

Simiskina, Distant, Entomologist, vol. xix, p. 12 (1886); idem, id., Rhop. Malay., p. 450 (1886); *Massaga*, Doherty, Journ. A. S. B., vol. lviii, pt. 2, p. 429 (1889); idem, id., l. c., vol. lx, pt. 2, p. 35 (1891).

Both sexes with neuration apparently much the same as in *Poritia*, Moore; but in the MALE the *hindwing* has, in addition to the long tuft of almost colourless hairs which spring from near the middle of the discoidal cell, and which are directed forwards and are covered by the inner margin of the forewing, the second tuft of long black hairs placed in a different position; in *Poritia* it springs from near the base of the submedian nervure and lies along the abdominal margin, in *Simiskina* it arises at the lower end of the cell and lies along the base of the third median nervule. Type, *Simiskina fulgens*, Distant, equals *Poritia potina*, Hewitson.

The above diagnosis will perhaps suffice for the present to distinguish the males of this genus from the allied genera. As stated in "The Butterflies of India, Burmah and Ceylon," vol. iii, p. 38, *footnote*, I am unable to use Mr. Doherty's genus *Massaga*, of which the type species is *potina*, Hewitson, (Mr. Doherty in his second paper says that *pediada*, Hewitson, is the type of his genus *Massaga!*), as it is almost certainly the same as Mr. Distant's genus *Simiskina.* I have seen the type specimens of *Simiskina fulgens,* Distant, in Dr. Staudinger's collection, and find that they are conspecific with "*Poritia*" *potina,* Hewitson. The name *Massaga* is also preoccupied, having been used by Mr. Francis Walker for a genus of African Moths in part ii. of his "List of the Specimens of Lepidopterous Insects in the collection of the British Museum," page 358 (1854). I give below a key to the genera of the *Poritia* group by which it should be easy to recognise them all.

Key to the genera of the Poritia group of Lycænidæ.

A. Both sexes, forewing, first subcostal nervule completely anastomosed with costal nervure, except a very short free basal portion.
  a. Both sexes, forewing with four subcostal nervules.
    *a*¹. Male with no secondary sexual characters.
      ZARONA, type *jasoda,* de Nicéville.
    *b*¹. Male, hindwing, upperside with a cellular tuft of long hairs (*Distant*).
      DERAMAS, type *livens,* Distant.
  b. Both sexes, forewing, with three subcostal nervules; male with a tuft of hairs on upperside of hindwing springing from middle of cell.
    *a*¹. Male, hindwing, upperside with a second tuft of hairs springing from near base of submedian nervure, and lying along abdominal margin.
      PORITIA, type *hewitsoni,* Moore.
    *b*¹. Male, hindwing, upperside with second tuft of hairs springing from lower end of cell, and lying along base of third median nervule.
      SIMISKINA, type *potina,* Hewitson.

12. SIMISKINA PHARYGE, Hewitson, Pl. F, Fig. 11, ♀.

Poritia pharyge, Hewitson, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1874, p. 345; idem, id., Ill. Diurn. Lep., p. 215, n. 5, pl. lxxxviii, figs. 8, 9, *male* (1878); id., Distant, Rhop. Malay., p. 450, n. 8, pl. xli, fig. 8, *male* (1886); *Zarona ? pharyge,* de Nicéville, Butt. of India, vol. iii, p. 35 (1890).

HABITAT: Borneo (*Hewitson*); Perak (*Distant*); Renong, Western Siam (*Doherty*).

EXPANSE: ♀, 1·5 inches.

DESCRIPTION: FEMALE. UPPERSIDE, *both wings* and *cilia* shining smoky-brown without markings. UNDERSIDE, *both wings* paler brown than above, without gloss; a rather indistinct darker brown discocellular line; a discal and a submarginal irregular darker brown line, the discal line outwardly, the submarginal line inwardly, defined by a line of a paler shade of brown than the ground-colour, the discal line on the forewing is dislocated at the third median nervule, its posterior portion being shifted inwardly ; on the hindwing this line is highly zigzaged throughout its course, and whereas on the forewing it is straight, on the hindwing it is highly curved, following the outline of the outer margin of the wing; there are also traces in the hindwing of a third line from the third median nervule to the abdominal margin placed anterior to the discal line, this inner discal line being very prominent in the male; the submarginal line much more distinct on the hindwing than on the forewing, more lunular, and towards the anal angle outwardly defined with black narrowly ; a conspicuous marginal light blue line from the third median nervule to the anal angle, narrowly defined on both sides with black and constricted on the interspaces between the veins; this blue line is followed by a very fine orange line on the extreme margin.

Nearest to *Poritia pediada*, Hewitson, from which it may at once be known by the presence of the light blue marginal line on the underside of the hindwing.

I am indebted to Mr. J. Wray, Junior, for a pair of specimens of this lovely species captured in Perak ; from one of these the above description is taken. The male on the upperside hardly differs in the smallest detail from the same sex of *Simiskina pediada*, Hewitson, of which Mr. Doherty has lent me a specimen taken by himself in Mergui, Burma. On the underside, however, the two species differ widely in both sexes.

13. SIMISKINA PHERETIA, Hewitson.

Poritia pheretia, Hewitson, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1874, p. 346; idem, id., Ill. Diurn. Lep., p. 217, n. 9, *P. pheretria*, pl. lxxxix, figs. 17, 18, *male*; 16, *female* (1878) ; id., Distant, Rhop. Malay., p. 200, n. 5, pl. xxii, fig. 9, *male*; 10, *female* (1884) ; id., de Nicéville, Butt. of India, vol. iii, p. 46 (1890).

HABITAT : Singapore (*Hewitson*); Perak.

Mr. J. Wray, Junior, has kindly sent me a single damaged male specimen of what I believe to be this species. The blue coloration of the upperside is much darker and richer than is shown in Hewitson's figure, being of quite an ultramarine-blue tint; the blue spots on the forewing are larger, as is also the black spot in the middle of the blue area on the hindwing, which really consists of two conjoined spots in my specimen. On the underside of the forewing there is an indistinct submarginal whitish line not mentioned by Hewitson in his description of the male, but stated to be present in the female; all the markings of the hindwing less distinct than in his figure. The tufts of hairs on the upperside of the hindwing in my specimen have been largely destroyed, but sufficient remain to enable me to place the species in this genus with considerable certainty.

14. CYANIRIS COALITA, n. sp., Pl. F, Figs. 12, ♂; 13, ♀.

HABITAT: Java.

EXPANSE: ♂, 1·4; ♀, 1·1 to 1·3 inches.

DESCRIPTION: MALE. UPPERSIDE, *both wings* rather pale lavendar-blue. *Forewing*, costa narrowly black, with an indistinct irrorated patch of white scales in the middle of the disc, almost obsolete in one specimen. *Cilia* anteriorly black, white at the anal angle, and for a short distance thence along the inner margin. *Hindwing* with an irrorated patch of white scales from the middle of the costa to about the discoidal nervule; a black anteciliary thread. *Cilia* white, but bearing a black line towards the base. UNDERSIDE, *both wings* bluish-white; the termination of the discoidal cells marked with a brownish line as usual; a submarginal lunulated line, enclosing an elongated spot in the forewing and a round one in the hindwing between it and the margin in each interspace, except the submedian interspace of the hindwing which has two. *Forewing* with a prominent spot below the costa about midway between the disco-cellular streak and discal band, the latter consisting of four distinct and prominent portions, one in each interspace from the upper discoidal to first median nervule, and almost coalescing with the submarginal lunulated line. *Hindwing* with the basal and discal spots as usual in the genus. FEMALE. UPPERSIDE, *both wings* fuscous. *Forewing* with a large patch of white occupying the whole of the disc, extending from the middle third of the inner margin to the subcostal nervure; this patch in some lights irrorated with very pale metallic blue. *Hindwing* bearing a similar patch on the disc. UNDERSIDE, *both wings* marked as in the male, but the spots (especially the discal macular band on the forewing) more prominent.

C. coalita is very near to *C. dilectus,* Moore, and on the upperside the males of these two species do not differ. On the underside, however, the discal macular band of the forewing almost runs into the submarginal band (it quite does so in the female) in *C. coalita,* but is quite distinct and well-separated from it in *C. dilectus.* The female of *C. coalita* differs from that of *C. dilectus*—as identified by me from Simla specimens—in the presence of a large pure white discal area on the upperside of both wings glossed with metallic pale blue; and the hindwing having the outer margin broadly and regularly black, while in *C. dilectus* there is no trace of such a band, but instead there is a submarginal lunulated black line, beyond which is a series of round black spots, one in each interspace. I trust that there will be no difficulty in recognising this species; it appears to be quite distinct.

Described from two pairs captured by Mr. W. Doherty on Mount Arjuno, Eastern Java, at an elevation of from 4,000 to 5,000 feet above the sea.

15. LAMPIDES LATIMARGUS, Snellen, Pl. F, Fig. 14, ♂.

Cupido latimargus, Snellen, Tijds. voor Ent., vol. xxi, p. 19, n. 88, pl. i, fig. 4, *male* (1878); *Lampides latimargus,* Holland, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. xxv, p. 72, n. 90 (1890).

HABITAT: Celebes.

EXPANSE: ♂, 1·0 to 1·8 inches.

DESCRIPTION: MALE. UPPERSIDE, *both wings* pale purplish-blue, with broad fuscous outer margins, the linear white markings of the underside shewing through the wings faintly by transparency. *Forewing* with the fuscous band on the outer margin bearing in its middle an indistinct pale line. *Hindwing* with the fuscous band on the outer margin bearing a double series of white lunules, those in the first median interspace enclosing a deep black spot. UNDERSIDE, *both wings* pale stone-colour; the outer margins bearing three whitish lines, the ground-colour between them rather darker than the rest of the wing, the middle line on both wings, and the inner line on the hindwing, lunulated. *Forewing* with the characteristic white lines or strigæ arranged as follows:—Nos. 1 and 2 from the base of the wing parallel and continuous, commencing on the costal and ending on the submedian nervure; No. 3 is broken and curved, commences on the costa and ends on the second median nervule; No. 4 also broken and curved, commences on the costa and ends on the third median nervule. *Hindwing* crossed by the usual basal lines; a large round black spot on the margin in the first median interspace, narrowly crowned with dull orange, and bearing a few metallic blue scales on the edge nearest the anal angle; the anal angle bears two minute clumps of metallic blue scales.

L. latimargus is probably the largest species in the genus, the above described specimen measuring 45 mm., though Herr Snellen gives only 25—38 mm. for the specimens he described. The breadth of the outer black border to both wings on the upperside is also a very noticeable feature. It comes into the group of the genus which is represented in my collection by

1. *L. elpis*, Godart.
2. *L. kankena*, Felder (*L. insularis*, Röber, is a synonym of this species).
3. *L. kondulana*, Felder (*L. cærulea*, Druce, is probably a synonym of this species).
4. *L. latimargus*, Snellen.
5. *L. callistus*, Röber.
6. *L. bochides*, de Nicéville.

In all these species the characteristic strigæ are similarly arranged, and are as described above.

In the next group represented in my collection by

1. *L. suidas*, Felder.
2. *L. pseudelpis*, Butler.
3. *L. coruscans*, Moore.
4. *L. philatus*, Snellen.
5. *L. subdita*, Moore.
6. *L. osias*, Röber.

the characteristic strigæ instead of being continuous throughout their course are arranged as follows:—Nos. 1 and 2 are short, and extend from the subcostal nervure to the third median nervule only, while Nos. 3 and 4 are long, and reach from the subcostal to the submedian nervure, but that portion of each of these strigæ posterior to the second median nervule is dislocated and shifted inwards towards the base of the wing, so that the lower portion of No. 3

striga is joined to No. 1, or lies between it and No. 2, thereby forming with them a Y-shaped figure, of which the Nos. 1 and 2 strigæ represent the converging arms ; while the lower portion of No. 4 striga is joined on to, and is continuous with, No. 3. This arrangement of the characteristic strigæ is found usually in the *L. ælianus* group, which, however, may be known from the two groups above mentioned by the males being coloured bluish milky-white on the upperside instead of metallic azure-blue; and more notably still by the characteristic strigæ Nos. 1 and 2 being continued right up to the costa in disconnected dots, this feature never obtaining in the other two groups. This third group is represented in my collection by

1. *L. ælianus*, Fabricius.
2. *L. celeno*, Cramer.
3. *L. aratus*, Cramer (*L. masu*, Doherty, is a synonym of this species).
4. *L. cleodus*, Felder.
5. *L. kinkurka*, Felder.
6. *L. pura*, Moore.

I have re-described *L. latimargus* from a single example, for which I am indebted to the collector, Mr. W. Doherty.

I made a terrible muddle of three species of this genus in "The Butterflies of India," although there is no part of that volume on which more care was expended. Having since visited Europe and examined the types of *L. coruscans*, Moore, *L. kondulana*, Felder, and *L. kankena*, Felder, I am now able to correct my previous mistakes. *L. coruscans* is a very distinct species, and is probably confined to the island of Ceylon. It is very deep rich blue on the upperside in the male approaching my *L. bochides* in that respect ; on the underside of both wings in both sexes the second and third white lines from the outer margin are highly zigzaged, which character in Indian species is only found in *L. subdita*, Moore, a species which in other respects is abundantly distinct.

With regard to *L. kondulana*, Felder, all my remarks on page 173 of my book refer to *L. kankena*, Felder. *L. kondulana* is what I mistook for *L. coruscans ;* my remarks on pages 163 and 164 refer, therefore, to *L. kondulana*. The male is rich blue on the upperside, and the species may be known from *L. elpis*, Godart, by this colour being of a deeper shade. It is also a smaller insect to judge from all the specimens of it I have seen. The female is unknown. It occurs in the Nicobars, Burma, and the Malay Peninsula.

With regard to *L. kankena*, I have carefully described it on page 173 of my third volume under *L. kondulana*. It is a good species, and is represented in my collection by specimens from the Nicobar and Philippine Isles, from which latter locality it has been described by Herr Röber under the name of *insularis*.

All these three species seem to be extremely rare. I trust that no one will now have any further difficulty in identifying them should they obtain specimens of them.

16. LAMPIDES BOCHIDES, n. sp., Pl. F, Fig. 15, ♂.

HABITAT: Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Borneo.

EXPANSE: ♂, 1·45 inches.

DESCRIPTION: MALE. UPPERSIDE, *both wings* rich dark metallic blue, rather darker and of a more purple shade on the forewing than on the hindwing. *Forewing* with a narrow black outer margin, widest at the costa, fining down to nothing at the anal angle. *Hindwing* with a fine white line within the black anteciliary thread; two fine black lines, the anterior half the length of the posterior, at the anal angle, divided by a fine white line. UNDERSIDE, *both wings* dark reddish stone-colour, the whitish markings arranged as described for *L. latimargus*, Snellen, but they are all much narrower, and the third characteristic striga of the forewing instead of being continuous, has its lowest fragment in the second median interspace shifted outwards, so that this fragment forms the basal portion of a Y-shaped figure, of which the upper portion of No. 3 striga and No. 4 striga form the two arms. *Hindwing* with the large anal black spot surrounded by a broader and deeper orange ring than in *L. latimargus*.

L. bochides appears to be a connecting link between the *elpis* group of the genus *Lampides* and the genus *Jamides*. It is certainly the richest coloured species yet described, though still the metallic lustre comes far behind that of *Jamides bochus*, Cramer. Next in richness of colouring follows *L. coruscans*, Moore, apparently confined to the Island of Ceylon, and to be known from its near allies by the highly lunate character of the second and third lines from the outer margin of both wings on the underside ; then follows *L. kondulana*, Felder, of which I possess specimens from the Nicobar Isles, whence it was described, and from the Malay Peninsula. The markings and ground-colour of the underside in *L. bochides* are almost exactly the same as in *J. bochus*.

Described from a single example from S.-E. Borneo, kindly given to me by Mr. W. Doherty.

17. LAMPIDES PHILATUS, Snellen, Pl. F, Fig. 16, ♂.

Cupido philatus, Snellen, Tijds. voor Ent., vol. xxi, p. 21, n. 89, pl. i, fig. 5, *male* (1878) ; *Lampides philetus*, Holland, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. xxv, p. 72, n. 91 (1890).

HABITAT : Celebes.

EXPANSE : ♂, 1·4 inches.

DESCRIPTION : MALE. UPPERSIDE, *both wings* pale blue with a very slight gloss. *Forewing* with the outer margin rather broadly blackish, fining away to nothing at the anal angle. *Hindwing* with an anteciliary fine black thread ; then a similar white thread broken on the veins ; then a series of five oval blackish spots placed one in each interspace ; beyond which, lastly, there is a series of hastate blackish marks also one in each interspace ; the submedian interspace at the anal angle bears two parallel blackish lines in place of the oval spot and hastate mark of the other interspaces. UNDERSIDE, *both wings* dull hair-brown, basally somewhat paler ; a fine pure white anteciliary thread, followed by two fine zigzag white lines, the inner one of these on the hindwing is extraordinarily zigzaged ; the space on that wing enclosed by these two lines deep black. *Forewing* with two short fine parallel lines at the end of the discoidal cell ; a pair of fine discal lines starting from near the costa and ending on the submedian nervure, slightly broken and shifted inwardly posterior to the second median nervule. *Hindwing* with the usual basal and discal broken fine white lines, but those towards the base obsolete.

L. philatus is probably nearest to *L. subdita*, Moore, from which it may be known by its paler blue coloration on the upperside, the broad blackish border to the forewing, the prominent marginal markings of the hindwing, the second and third white lines from the outer margin of both wings on the underside being more strongly zigzaged, and especially by the entire absence (as in *L. anops*, Doherty) of an orange subanal spot on the hindwing in the submedian interspace, which is so large and conspicuous in *L. subdita*. *L. philatus* is a very distinct species.

Described from a single example, which I owe to the generosity of my friend, Mr. W. Doherty.

18. ACESINA ARISBA, n. sp., Pl. F, Fig. 19, ♂.

HABITAT: Burma (Tilin Yaw and Maulmain).

EXPANSE: ♂, 1·3 to 1·5; ♀, 1·2 inches.

DESCRIPTION: MALE. UPPERSIDE, *both wings* shining bluish-purple. *Forewing* with the costa narrowly, the outer margin somewhat broadly black, broadest at the apex; *cilia* anteriorly black, becoming white towards the anal angle. *Hindwing* with the costa broadly, the outer margin less broadly and decreasingly towards the anal angle black, bearing from the anal angle to the second median nervule a very fine marginal bluish-purple line. *Tail* narrow, black, tipped with white. UNDERSIDE, *forewing* with the ground-colour of the basal half brown, of the outer half grey; the markings similar to those in *A. paraganesa*, de Nicéville, but differing from *A. aberrans*, de Nicéville, in that the discal band is continuous instead of strongly broken in the middle. *Hindwing* similarly coloured and marked as in the same wing of *A. aberrans*. FEMALE. UPPERSIDE, *forewing* as in *A. aberrans*, but having a single whitish spot beyond the disco-cellular black spot only, and lacking the two black spots divided by the second median nervule more or less present in that species. *Hindwing* as in *A. aberrans*. UNDERSIDE, *both wings* as in the male.

The male may at once be known from *A. aberrans* by the outer black border to both wings on the upperside being over a millimeter in breadth, instead of being reduced to a fine line only; the female is distinguished by having one whitish spot only on the forewing; both sexes may be known by the unbroken discal band of the forewing on the underside.

Described from four males and a female in my collection taken by Lieutenant E. Y. Watson at Tilin Yaw, Burma, in March and April, 1890. He has also kindly sent me four males and two females of

A. aberrans, taken by him in the same locality and at the same time. I took a single male at Maulmain in October, 1891.

19. ARHOPALA AMATRIX, n. sp., Pl. G, Figs. 23, ♂; 24, ♀.

HABITAT: Burma.

EXPANSE: ♂, 2·0 to 2·2; ♀, 2·2 inches.

DESCRIPTION: MALE. UPPERSIDE, *forewing* shining ultramarine-blue, the costa narrowly, the outer margin broadly—especially at the apex—black. *Hindwing* with an elongated basal patch of shining ultramarine-blue occupying the whole of the discoidal cell and extending beyond it on all sides, crossed by the black veins; the costa, outer, and abdominal margins broadly fuscous; *tail* broad, rather long, fuscous, tipped with white, a small tooth-like projection from the termination of the second, and a smaller one still from the third median nervule. UNDERSIDE, *both wings* brown washed with pale lavender. *Forewing* with a small rounded dark white-ringed spot towards the base of the discoidal cell, a larger one across the middle, and a still larger one closing the end of the cell, its outer edge very irregular; a rounded spot at the base of the first median interspace; an elongated brown streak or band in the submedian interspace, occupying its basal three-fourths; a discal macular band of five rounded spots, the middle one cordate, much out of line with the rest, shifted outwardly; two obscure marginal bands. *Hindwing* with four subbasal rounded spots extending across the wing, another spot in the costal interspace, touching the costal nervure, one in the middle of the cell; a highly irregular discal bifurcated macular band; a waved submarginal band, and a marginal obscure band bearing from the second median nervule to the anal angle some very obscure dark green metallic scales; anal lobe bearing a prominent round deep brown (almost fuscous) spot. FEMALE. UPPERSIDE, *forewing* with the blue coloration much more restricted than in the male, bounded anteriorly sharply by the disco-cellular nervules. *Hindwing* as in the male. UNDERSIDE, *both wings* as in the male.

Close to *A. amantes*, Hewitson, from Ceylon and the continent of India, from which it differs in the blue coloration of the upperside being much more restricted in both sexes, and in the outer black borders being hence much broader. It is a little peculiar too in having the blue coloration of the hindwing of equal extent in both sexes, in *A. amantes* it is more restricted in the female than in the male, in the female of *A. amatrix*, however, it is of less extent than in the same sex of *A. amantes*. In "The Butterflies of India," vol. iii, p. 240, I wrote under *A. amantes* :— "I possess a single female specimen from Maulmain, Burma, which differs from the typical form in that the anal lobe on the underside of the hindwing is centred with reddish-brown instead of deep black; the blue coloration of the forewing on the upperside extends well above the discoidal cell nearly reaching the costa and beyond the cell also, in the hindwing it is more restricted to the base." These remarks apply to the male of *A. amatrix*, true *A. amantes* apparently not occurring in Burma.

Described from three males and two females from Tilin Yaw, Upper Burma, captured by Lieutenant E. Y. Watson in April, May, and June, 1890, one female from Maulmain obtained by Major C. H. E. Adamson, and another female from Nubboo Chang captured by Major C. T. Bingham.

20. ARHOPALA ALEMON, n. sp., Pl. F, Figs. 20, ♂; 21, ♀.

HABITAT : Burma.

EXPANSE : ♂, 1·5 to 1·6 ; ♀, 1·7 inches.

DESCRIPTION : MALE. UPPERSIDE, *both wings* rather dark obscure shining purple. *Forewing* with the costa narrowly, the outer margin evenly and rather broadly black. *Hindwing* with the costa, outer, and abdominal margins more broadly black than in the forewing; *tail* rather long, moderately robust, black tipped with white. UNDERSIDE, *both wings* pale brown washed with shining violet. *Forewing* with the inner margin broadly paler ; a small rounded dark pale-ringed spot towards the base of the discoidal cell, an elongated spot across its middle, and a third closing the cell ; two spots below the cell divided by the first median nervure ; a discal slightly curved regular macular band ; two indistinct marginal fasciæ. *Hindwing* with the four usual spots arranged across the base of the wing, a fifth below the middle of, but touching the costal nervure, a sixth in the middle of the cell—all these spots very small ; an elongated spot closing the cell, joined posteriorly to two other spots divided by the first median nervule, these three spots together forming an inner discal fascia, which is quite separated from the outer discal fascia, this latter consists of two spots touching each other and divided by the first subcostal nervule, then four spots forming almost a straight line and separated from the two costal spots, being shifted outwardly out of line with them, then two or three spots placed internal to the four on the middle of the disc, curved upwards to the abdominal margin; two submarginal fasciæ more prominent than in the forewing; a small anal lobe centred with reddish-brown. FEMALE. UPPERSIDE, *both wings* with the purple coloration more restricted than in the male, and of a lighter and brighter shade. *Forewing* with a prominent black spot at the end of the cell, on either side of which is a small shining whitish patch more distinctly visible in some lights than in others. UNDERSIDE, *both wings* paler brown than in the male, less silky, and usually barely washed with violet; all the markings larger, but less prominent than in the male.

Very near to *A. rama*, Kollar, which occurs probably all along the Himalayas, in Burma, and in Central China. Both sexes of *A. alemon* differ from those of *A. rama* in having the purple coloration of the upperside more extensive, the tail of the hindwing twice as long (in *A. rama* it is little more than a tooth); the female differs conspicuously in possessing a black patch at the end of cell of the forewing flanked on either side by a shining whitish patch, a feature wholly wanting in *A. rama*. The ground-colour of the underside of both sexes is also paler, and the discal band of the forewing broader and more regular. In the "Butterflies of India," vol. iii, p. 252, I expressed the opinion that these Burmese specimens were not sufficiently distinct from *A. rama* to warrant their description as a distinct species; but Lieutenant E. Y. Watson, who has taken both species side by side in the Tilin Yaw, Upper Burma, assures me that they are quite distinct, so I have at his suggestion described them. It is also allied to *A. khamti*, Doherty, from Margherita, Upper Assam, but wholly lacks the "large subanal ocellus bordered with metallic green, which extends to the first median nervule" and the "dark spot edged with whitish in the first median interspace" of the hindwing on the underside, which are said to be characteristic of that species.

Described from six males and four females taken in the Tilin Yaw in March and April by Lieutenant Watson; a male from the Meplay Valley taken in January, a female from the Donat Range, also taken in January, and another in the Thaungyin forests taken in March, all by Major C. T. Bingham.

21. ARHOPALA BASIVIRIDIS, n. sp., Pl. G, Fig. 22, ♂.

HABITAT: Malay Peninsula; Borneo.

EXPANSE: ♂, 1·7 to 2·0; ♀, 1·8 inches.

DESCRIPTION: MALE. UPPERSIDE, *both wings* and *cilia* fuscous. *Forewing* with the basal third brilliant refulgent metallic green, occupying the discoidal cell entirely and extending slightly above it, reaching to the inner margin and extending along it two-thirds of its length. *Hindwing* with a smaller similarly-coloured basal patch, which occupies the whole of the discoidal cell and extends a little beyond it on all sides. UNDERSIDE, *both wings* dark hair-brown. *Forewing* with the inner margin broadly a little paler; a round spot towards the base of the discoidal cell, an oval larger spot across the middle, and a still larger quadrate one closing it; above the latter is a spot on the costa; below it is a spot occupying the base of the first median interspace; a large ill-formed spot in the submedian interspace below the middle spot in the cell; the discal band consists of eight well-formed spots, the band broken in the middle, the four lower spots shifted inwards considerably; the usual submarginal and marginal lunular lines. *Hindwing* with the usual four round basal spots, an oblong spot closing the cell and joined to the irregular discal band and forming therewith a somewhat Y-shaped figure; marginal and submarginal lines as in the forewing; the anal angle bearing a prominent round deep black spot, with two smaller oval-shaped ones, one on each side of the tail, all three spots surmounted by rich metallic green irrorations; *tail* rather long, slender, fuscous tipped with white. FEMALE. UPPERSIDE, *both wings* as in the male, but the green colour (which is of the same extent) replaced by rich purple. UNDERSIDE, *both wings* as in the male.

This species appears to have been twice described before, first by Horsfield as the female of *A. eumolphus*, Cramer, as follows:— FEMALE. UPPERSIDE, *both wings* "black, the greenish golden lustre being limited, in the forewings to a medial patch extending to the base, and in the hinder to a triangular spot occupying the basal areolet;" and recently by Mr. Distant, thus:—"FEMALE [of *Narathura farquhari*, Distant]. Resembling the male in hue, but the anterior wings above with a broad costal and outer marginal dark fuscous fascia; this dark colour being broadest at the apex." Both these authors have mistaken the sex of the specimens they described, as the females of the green group of *Arhopalas* are always blue or purple on the upperside.*

A. basiviridis differs from all the species of the *A. eumolphus* group in having the peacock-green colour of the upperside in the male restricted to the base of the wings, and the ground-colour of the underside dark hair-brown without any gloss whatever.

Described from two male examples from Johore in the Malay Peninsula and a pair from Borneo, all kindly given to me by Mr. W. Davison of the Raffles Museum, Singapore. It has also been obtained by Mr. W. Doherty ("Butt. India, Burmah and Ceylon," vol. iii, page 227, *note*), who first pointed out its distinctness, in the Malay Peninsula and Borneo, and I have seen specimens of it at Dresden in Dr. O. Staudinger's magnificent collection. Mr. Doherty informs me that he has obtained it in Lower Tenasserim, S.-W. Sumatra, and probably the same species in E. Java.

Genus SATSUMA, Murray.

In "The Entomologist's Monthly Magazine," vol. xi, p. 168 (1875), the Rev. R. P. Murray characterises the genus *Satsuma*, the type species of which is the *Thecla frivaldszkyi* of Lederer, = *Thecla cœrulescens*, Motschulsky, = *Lycœna ferrea*, Butler, a Japanese and Amurland butterfly. Two other species have recently been added to the genus by Mr. J. H. Leech, *vide* "The Entomologist," vol. xxiii, pp. 43 and 44 (1890), both described from unique male examples, *S. chalybeia* from Chang Yang, and *S. pratti* from Ichang, in Central China. A fourth species from the Khasi Hills will probably have to be added, as I have recently received an undoubted female *Satsuma* from the Rev. Walter A. Hamilton, by whose native collectors it was obtained last year. Most unfortunately, ants, those horrible pests of the tropics, got at this and other specimens of mine on the journey from Bombay to Calcutta, and completely devoured the abdomen. I have, however, had the specimen, which is otherwise quite fresh and perfect, drawn (Plate F, fig. 17, ♀), but owing to its mutilated state, and the females of two out of the hitherto known species of the genus being undescribed, shall not give it a name. It may be described as follows:—FEMALE. UPPERSIDE, *both wings* pale blue. *Forewing* with the costa broadly black, that colour reaching to the subcostal nervure, the apex very broadly and the outer margin also broadly but decreasingly black. *Hindwing* with the costa and apex rather broadly, the outer margin narrowly pale fuscous; a fine black anteciliary thread; the *cilia* cinereous. UNDERSIDE, *both wings* ferruginous, rather darker on the hindwing. *Forewing* with an irregular darker discal line, commencing on the costa and ending on the first median nervule, outwardly defined with whitish; the inner margin broadly pale fuscous. *Hindwing* with very indistinct discal and submarginal lines; the abdominal margin and anal lobe heavily sprinkled with black scales. The upperside of this species agrees with the description of *S. chalybeia,* but the underside is ferruginous not grey, and the forewing has no discoidal spot. The markings and ground-colour of the underside are almost exactly as in Japanese males of *S. frivaldszkyi* in my collection, but the latter is considerably paler and the former are far less distinct: whether these are specific or sexual differences I am unable to say. Lederer's figure appears to portray a very small female specimen, though he describes it as a male. The figure is very rough and barely recognisable.

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* The green group of *Arhopalas*, as far as I know them, consists of the following species:—

1. *A. eumolphus*, Cramer, Nipal, Sikkim, Assam, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Java.
2. *A. farquhari*, Distant, Burma, Malay Peninsula, S.-E. Borneo.
3. *A. basiviridis*, de Nicéville, Malay Peninsula, Borneo.
4. *A. hellenore*, Doherty (= *A. viridissima*, Swinhoe), Burma.
5. *A. aurea*, Hewitson, Borneo.
6. *A. trogon*, Distant, Malay Peninsula.

As regards the genus *Satsuma* I think it should be sunk as a synonym of *Thecla*, Fabricius, as restricted in "The Butterflies of India, Burmah and Ceylon," vol. iii, p. 297. In neuration it is practically identical with true *Thecla*. Mr. Murray in his diagnosis of the genus, lays stress upon the fact that the second subcostal nervule of the hindwing is given off further from the base in *Satsuma* than in *Thecla*, but obtains to such a trifling extent as to be hardly worth mentioning. The males of *Satsuma* have precisely the same curious "male-mark" in the forewing as is found in *Thecla*, the neuration at the apex of the discoidal cell in consequence differing in the opposite sexes. *Satsuma* has the outer margin of the forewing slightly, and of the hindwing more prominently "elbowed," and the anal angle of the latter wing is produced into a lobe, but all these features are found also in the type species of the genus *Strymon* of Hübner, which I also consider to be a synonym of *Thecla*.

22. RAPALA REFULGENS, n. sp., Pl. F, Fig. 18, ♂.

HABITAT: Khasi Hills.

EXPANSE: ♂, 1·4 inches.

DESCRIPTION: MALE. UPPERSIDE, *both wings* black, but more or less overlaid with a rich purple gloss of almost exactly the same shade as is found in the male of *Lehera eryx*, Linnæus. *Forewing* with the purple gloss confined to the basal half of the wing, leaving the costa, apex, and outer margin all broadly black. *Hindwing* with the outer margin narrowly black, the costa and abdominal margin broadly pale fuscous; anal lobe black, bearing outwardly a few turquoise-coloured scales, inwardly orange, anterior to which again is a small white patch on the extreme margin. *Cilia* of the forewing black, of the hindwing also black but narrowly tipped with white. *Tail* black with a white tip. UNDERSIDE, *both wings* uniform pale buff. *Forewing* with two short dark lines (the outer one outwardly defined with whitish) at the end of the discoidal cell; a particularly even slightly recurved prominent darker discal band, not quite reaching the costa, ending posteriorly on the submedian nervure, made up of an inner darker portion outwardly sharply defined on both sides by a fine white line; an inconspicuous darker marginal fascia. *Hindwing* with the discoidal markings as in the forewing, but larger and more prominent; a similar discal band but strongly dislocated in the middle, broken up into three portions, the posterior portion curved upwards to the abdominal margin; a marginal series of whitish lunules; the anal lobe large, jet-black;

above it is a short line of orange defined on both sides by turquoise-coloured scales; a large round subanal jet black spot in the first median interspace, broadly surrounded with orange; the space between it and the anal lobe sprinkled with turquoise-coloured and white scales; a fine white marginal line, outwardly defined by an antecilary black thread.

I do not know any species to which *R. refulgens* is closely allied, or with which it can be compared. The purple gloss of the upperside is visible in all lights, which is quite an unusual feature in the males of species of this genus. I am still unable to identify "*Deudorix*" *rectivitta*, Moore, from North Cachar, but my species obviously differs from it by the character of the anal and subanal spots of the hindwing on the underside.

Described from a single example kindly given to me by the Rev. Walter A. Hamilton, by whose native collectors it was obtained in the Khasi Hills.

Family HESPERIIDÆ.

23. CALLIANA PIERIDOIDES, Moore, Pl. G, Fig. 25, ♀.

C. pieridoides, Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1878, p. 687, pl. xlv, fig. 2, *male*; id., Doherty, Journ. A. S. B., vol. lviii, pt. 2, p. 133 (1889).

HABITAT: Assam.

EXPANSE: ♀, 2·8 inches.

DESCRIPTION: FEMALE. UPPERSIDE, *both wings* and *cilia* dull hair-brown. *Forewing* with a very large oval spot occupying the outer end of the discoidal cell, but not quite reaching the disco-cellular nervules; a circular spot towards the base of the second median interspace, an oval spot rather larger than the spot above it in the middle of the first median interspace—these spots lustrous semi-transparent white; the spot in the cell is anteriorly continued broadly to the costa in an opaque snow-white patch. *Hindwing* with the black spots of the underside shewing through obscurely. UNDERSIDE, *both wings* with the ground-colour a little paler than above, slightly washed with vinous. *Forewing* with the spots as above, but with an additional small rounded opaque white spot in the middle of the submedian interspace placed somewhat near the outer margin. *Hindwing* with a large rounded black spot close to the outer end of the cell, with eight smaller black spots round the cell placed one in each interspace, of which the fourth, fifth, and seventh are smaller than the others. *Thorax* and *abdomen* concolorous with the wings. *Palpi* (all except the short third joint which is deep black) bright-chrome-yellow.

Though the female of this species differs so markedly in coloration from its brilliantly snow-white male, I have no doubt whatever that I have correctly paired the sexes. The position of the large spot at the end of the discoidal cell of the forewing and the black spots on the disc of the hindwing is the same in both, otherwise the sexes are strikingly dissimilar in appearance. The palpi are bright chrome-yellow also in both sexes, all except the terminal joint; but the thorax of the female is brown throughout, while in the male it is anteriorly bright chrome-yellow. Mr. Doherty (l. c.) was evidently perfectly correct in conjecturing that the female of this rare butterfly would be "dark-coloured."

Described from a single example in Mr. H. J. Elwes' collection obtained by the Revd. Walter A. Hamilton's native collectors in the Khasi Hills, Assam. Mr. Hamilton has given me three males from the same locality.

24. CELÆNORRHINUS CLITUS, n. sp., Pl. G, Fig. 26, ♂.

HABITAT: Assam.

EXPANSE: ♂, 2·2 inches.

DESCRIPTION: MALE. UPPERSIDE, *both wings* fuscous. *Forewing* with the base overspread somewhat sparsely with yellow hair-like scales; three subapical dots, which form an oblique line whose inner edge is straight, but the outer irregular owing to the spots varying in size, the uppermost being oblong, and twice the size of the middle smallest spot; two small elongated spots divided by the lower discoidal nervule placed below the subapical series and about co-equal in size with the uppermost of these; a large irregularly-shaped spot across the discoidal cell at about two-thirds of its length from the base, the inner edge of the spot straight, its lower half outwardly produced, and therefore larger than the anterior half; a narrow outwardly-obliquely-placed spot in the middle of the second median interspace; a much larger one across the middle of the first median interspace; three spots in the submedian interspace, the two anterior ones placed against the first median nervule, the posterior one against the submedian nervure, the innermost spot somewhat rounded, placed a little beyond one-third of the length of the wing from the base, the outermost spot narrow, placed inwardly obliquely somewhat near to the outer margin of the wing, the third spot co-equal in size to the first, and placed half as near to the second spot as it is to the first—all these spots lustrous semi-transparent white. *Cilia* fuscous. *Hindwing* bearing eleven large rounded bright chrome-yellow spots in three series, the upper of two, the middle of four, and the lower of five ; the base and abdominal margin of the wing clothed with long yellow setæ. *Cilia* anteriorly fuscous, posteriorly and along the abdominal margin bright chrome-yellow. UNDERSIDE, *both wings* with the ground-colour of a duller, more hair-brown shade. *Forewing* with an obscure dull yellow streak at the base of the discoidal cell; the inner margin sharply bounded anteriorly by the submedian nervure pale ochreous; the spots as above. *Hindwing* with the spots as above but rather larger and of a duller shade of yellow; some short obscure dull yellow streaks at the base and along the abdominal margin of the wing; an additional irrorated spot near the apex of the wing. *Antennæ* with the shaft and club anteriorly dull ochreous, posteriorly fuscous. *Thorax* concolorous with the wings. *Abdomen* narrowly but prominently striped with yellow.

It is difficult to say to which species *C. clitus* is nearest allied, though perhaps it exhibits a greater resemblance to *C. flavocincta*, de Nicéville, than to any other species. The disposition of the spots on both wings is very distinctive, those on the forewing being apparently scattered evenly over the entire surface, in the hindwing arranged in regular rows.

Described from a single example in Mr. H. J. Elwes' collection obtained by Mr. W. Doherty in July or August, 1889, in the Naga Hills, Assam, at an elevation of 5,000—8,000 feet.

25. NOTOCRYPTA NEÆRA, n. sp., Pl. G, Fig. 27, ♀.

HABITAT: Perak.

EXPANSE: ♂, ♀, 1·25 to 1·35 inches.

DESCRIPTION: MALE and FEMALE. UPPERSIDE, *both wings* shining brownish-fuscous; *cilia* concolorous with the wings. *Forewing* with a broad medial tripartite semi-transparent lustrous white patch, which is made up of a large quadrate portion towards the end of the discoidal cell ; a similar portion below it, but shifted outwardly somewhat, towards the base of the first median interspace ; and a very small portion occupying the base of the second median interspace, its outer edge extending beyond the outer edge of the portion below it. *Hindwing* unmarked. UNDERSIDE, *both wings* dark brown without any gloss, thinly sprinkled with yellow scales (to be seen only with a magnifying glass), which gives the surface a frosted appearance. *Forewing* with the inner margin paler than the rest of the wing ; the discal white patch anteriorly extended slightly towards the costa, but not reaching it in front of the subcostal nervure. *Hindwing* unmarked. *Antennæ* black, but with a most brilliant glistening white ring at the base of the club. *Head, thorax,* and *abdomen* dark brown, the latter sordid white beneath.

Nearest to *N. albifascia*, Moore, from Burma and Sumatra (doubtfully), and to *N. monteithi,* Wood-Mason and de Nicéville, from Cachar ; differs from both in having the white patch of the forewing abruptly ending on the first median nervule, instead of extending below it into the next interspace ; it is also a much smaller insect, and is probably the smallest of the genus hitherto described.

Described from a single female example in Mr. H. J. Elwes' collection obtained by Mr. W. Doherty at Perak in January-February, 1890, and two males and a female also from Perak in my own collection.

26. NOTOCRYPTA SIGNATA, Druce.

Plesioneura signata, Druce, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1873, p. 360, n. 3, pl. xxxiii, fig. 8 ; *Notocrypta signata*, de Nicéville, Journ. Bomb. Nat. Hist. Soc., vol. iv, p. 191, n. 14 (1889).

HABITAT : Borneo (*Druce*) ; Victoria point, Lower Tenasserim ; Perak, Malay Peninsula ; Siam ; S.-W. Sumatra ; S.-E. Borneo (*Doherty*).

EXPANSE : 1·33 inches (*Druce*) ; 1·75 (*Druce's figure*) ; 1·95 (*Perak*, ♂, ♀).

DESCRIPTION : "UPPERSIDE, *both wings* dark chocolate-brown. *Forewing* with a large bluish-white oblong spot in the middle, commencing in the cell and extending almost to the anal angle." (*Druce*, l. c.)

Mr. Druce's description given above is so inadequate and the figure of the species so rough (moreover the two do not agree, as the spot in the forewing can hardly be said to extend almost to the anal angle) that it is with some doubt that I have identified the Perak specimens taken by Mr. W. Doherty in January-February, 1890, as the *signata* of Druce, and which I describe more fully as follows:—

MALE. UPPERSIDE, *both wings* and *cilia* deep rich brown (almost fuscous), with a distinct dark purple bloom. *Forewing* with a snow-white lustrous semi-transparent discal patch divided into three parts by the median nervure and first median nervule; glossed (on both surfaces) in some lights with pale violet; the anterior portion extending across the whole width of the cell towards its outer end, the outer edge of this portion concave, the inner edge convex, attenuated anteriorly, so that this portion of the patch is of half the width where it touches the subcostal nervure as it is at the point where it rests on the median nervure; the second portion of the patch is triangular, and occupies the base of the second median interspace; the third portion of the patch is the largest, and reaches from the first median nervule to the submedian nervure, with all its edges evenly rounded except the anterior one resting on the first median nervule. *Hindwing* unmarked. UNDERSIDE, *both wings* dark dull brown, but entirely lacking the purple gloss of the upperside. *Forewing* with the white patch as above; the inner margin paler. *Hindwing* unmarked. *Antennæ* black, the club anteriorly ochreous. *Palpi* black, but the first and second joints with a patch of rich chrome-yellow scales on either side, and a similarly-coloured ring round the eyes. FEMALE. Differs only from the male in the discal band of the *forewing* being narrower, of the same breadth throughout, with quite regular edges.

Described from a single pair of specimens kindly given to me by Mr. H. J. Elwes. Mr. Doherty has given me the numerous localities (given above) for this most beautiful and remarkable species in which he has caught it. He tells me that "It flies with immense rapidity, and rests on the undersides of leaves with wide-spread wings. The wings of the male give off a faint sweet odour." The legs of my solitary male specimen are almost entirely destroyed, but part of one hind leg remains, which bears at the base of the tibia a thick tuft of long ochreous hairs nearly as long as the joint itself. This character, in addition to the habits of the insect being so foreign to that of true *Notocryptas*, forces me to the conclusion that this butterfly is not rightly placed in this genus.

Dr. O. Staudinger, in "Iris," vol. ii, pp. 151-153 (1889), refers to the *Plesioneura signata* of Druce, and according to his identification of the species considers it to be an aberration of *Notocrypta alysos*, Moore, lacking the small white spots beyond the outer discal band of the forewing, usually more or less present in that species. I quite agree with the writer that the presence or absence of these spots is probably of no specific importance whatever in *N. alysos*, but if I have correctly identified *P. signata*, I cannot agree with him as to its being an aberration of *N. alysos*, as almost certainly it is not a true *Notocrypta* at all, but should be placed in another genus.

27. TAPENA LAXMI, de Nicéville, Pl. G, Fig. 28, ♂.

Plesioneura laxmi, de Nicéville, Journ. A. S. B., vol. lvii, pt. 2, p. 290, n. 21, pl. xiii, fig. 5, *female* (1888); *Celœnorrhinus laxmi*, id., Journ. Bomb. Nat. Hist. Soc., vol. iv, p. 186, n. 32 (1889).

HABITAT: Upper Tenasserim; Perak.

EXPANSE: ♂, 1·4 inches.

DESCRIPTION: MALE. UPPERSIDE, *both wings* dark olive-greenish; an obscure rather broad blackish marginal band. *Forewing* with three subapical spots arranged in a crescent, the upper the largest; a discal macular band consisting of an oblong spot on the costa, a large quadrate spot at the end of the discoidal cell, a small spot at the base of the second median interspace, a larger spot in the middle of the first median interspace, with a minute dot below it in the submedian interspace—all lustrous semi-diaphanous white; an oval black spot towards the base of the submedian interspace; a broad submarginal band of a darker shade than the ground. *Hindwing* with a black spot below the costa towards the base of the wing; two parallel discal series of suffused black spots. UNDERSIDE, *both wings* rather paler than on the upperside. *Forewing* marked as above, but with two dots in the submedian interspace instead of one forming part of the discal macular band, and surrounded with a black ring. *Hindwing* with all the black spots smaller, more compact and better defined than on the upperside. *Cilia*, *head*, and *body* concolorous with the wings. *Antennæ* with the shaft brown, ochreous below just before the base of the club; the club deep black above, paler below, tip ochreous.

The male differs from the female (previously described erroneously as a male) in its smaller size, darker coloration, smaller spots, especially the uppermost spot of the discal macular band of the forewing, and in having one diaphanous and one black spot only in the submedian interspace instead of two of each, as in the female.

This species evidently belongs to Mr. Moore's genus *Tapena,* the male agreeing very well in outline with the male of the type species of that genus, *T. thwaitesi*, Moore, from Orissa, South India, Ceylon, and Myitta in Burma. In both species, the hind leg of the male is furnished with a very thick tibial bunch of hairs, each one of which is, as seen under a strong lens, strap-shaped, being quite flat, of equal length throughout, and very thin. I have no doubt that "*Celænor-rhinus*" *buchananii*, mihi, also belongs to the genus *Tapena*, and that, now that both sexes of *T. laxmi* are known, it will prove to be quite distinct. It appears to me in the highest degree probable that *T. laxmi* has been described by Mons. Charles Mabille in "La Naturaliste," 1888, p. 98, under the name of *Netrocoryne atilia*, from Minahassa in the island of Celebes. No copy of this periodical is available to me, but I am led to believe that *atilia* and *laxmi* are one and the same species from the description of a local race of the former from Palawan and some other islands of the Philippines, described by Dr. O. Staudinger under the name of *palawana* in "Iris," vol. ii, pp. 157, 165, pl. ii, fig. 11, *male* (1889). Dr. Staudinger's description and figure applies exactly to my *T. laxmi*. As "*Netrocoryne*" *atilia* and "*Plesioneura*" *laxmi* were described in the same year, it may be difficult to ascertain which name has precedence, should the two species prove to be one. Dr. Staudinger very correctly points out that this butterfly cannot be included in the Australian genus *Netrocoryne*, Felder, as that genus has the costa of the forewing of the male folded over as in the Indian genus *Lobocla,* Moore, and many extra-Indian genera.

Described from a single example in the collection of Mr. H. J. Elwes, obtained by Mr. W. Doherty in Perak in the Malay Peninsula, in January or February, 1890.

The "*Plesioneura agni*,* mihi, should also be included in the genus *Tapena*, as the hind leg of the male is furnished with the bunch of hairs typical of the genus. It is found in Sikkim, the Khasi Hills (Rev. Walter A. Hamilton), and the Naga Hills (Mr. W. Doherty, in collection Mr. H. J. Elwes).

28. PARNARA PUGNANS, n. sp., Pl. G, Fig. 30, ♀.

HABITAT: Malay Peninsula; Island of Nias.

EXPANSE: ♂, 1·4 to 1·5, ♀, 1·5 inches.

DESCRIPTION: MALE and FEMALE. UPPERSIDE, *both wings* rich glossy-brown. *Forewing* with eight semi-transparent lustrous ochreous spots, *viz.*, three minute subapical, the posterior the largest; two narrow elongated, separated by the third median nervule only; two in the discoidal cell placed obliquely near its end, the upper the smaller, a mere dot touching the subcostal nervure, the lower three times as large, touching the median nervure; a large spot in a line with these towards the base of the first median interspace; a streak of long hair-like ochreous scales in the basal half of the submedian interspace. *Hindwing* immaculate. UNDERSIDE, *both wings* as above, except that the entire surface of the hindwing, and the costa broadly and the apical half of the forewing are thickly sprinkled with ochreous scales, giving the ground-colour a more yellow appearance than on the upperside. *Cilia* and *antennæ* concolorous with the wings, the club of the latter below ochreous; *body* with long hairs, a little paler than the wings.

In general appearance this species is very similar to *Isoteinon iapis*, mihi (Journ. Bomb. Nat. Hist. Soc., vol. v, p. 213, n. 15, pl. E, fig. 9, *male* (1890), but the male entirely lacks the tuft of long black hairs attached to the inner margin of the forewing and turned underneath and forwards, which is characteristic of the genus *Isoteinon*, as well as the long hairs at the anal angle of the hindwing, which is also a male sexual character in *I. iapis*, being absent in the female. It also markedly differs from that species in having the two spots of the forewing divided by the third median nervule strongly approximated instead of being well separated, and all the spots of a deeper shade of yellow. The name I have given to this species is in allusion to the marked pugilistic nature of the butterflies of this genus. They often have the habit of resting with half expanded wings on the upper surface of a leaf, frequently on or close to its tip, whence they rush forth to do battle with any intruder who closely approaches, especially with another individual of the same species, the two insects circling round each other with immense rapidity, and flying high up into the air. After a while the butterfly is almost certain to return to the same leaf from which it started for its last encounter. Specimens of *Parnaras* are often terribly battered and worn from these frequent aërial fights, and of many species it is often difficult to capture a single specimen fit to put into a collection.

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* *Plesioneura agni*, de Nicéville, Journ. A. S. B., vol. lii, pt. 2, p. 87, n. 32, pl. x, fig. 4, *female* (1883); id., Elwes, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1888, p. 462, n. 531; *Celænorrhinus agni*, de Nicéville, Journ. Bomb. Nat. Hist. Soc., vol. iv, p. 186, n. 31 (1889).

P. pugnans is described from three male and two female specimens from Perak in the Malay Peninsula obtained by Mr. W. Doherty in January-February, 1890, another male from the same locality sent to me by Mr. W. Davison, and a fourth specimen, also a male, from the Island of Nias taken in 1887 by Mogdiliani, and kindly given to me by Mr. H. J. Elwes, who possesses other specimens in his magnificent collection.

29. PARNARA MIOSTICTA, n. sp., Pl. G, Fig. 31, ♂.

Habitat : Malay Peninsula.

Expanse : ♂, 1·6 inches.

Description : Male. Upperside, *both wings* rich dark shining brown; *cilia* ochreous. *Forewing* with two spots in the discoidal cell towards its end, one above the other, the upper a mere dot, the lower somewhat elongated; two subapical dots, and four in a straight line across the disc, commencing with a dot in the lower discoidal interspace, a little larger spot in the upper median, a pyramidal much larger spot in the lower median, and a small spot touching the submedian nervure in the submedian interspace; all these spots semi-transparent (except the last which is opaque) lustrous yellowish. *Hindwing* immaculate save for a minute yellow dot in the middle of the disc answering to a spot on the underside in the first median interspace. Underside, *both wings* dark brown, but almost the entire surface overlaid with golden-coloured scales. *Forewing* with the semi-transparent spots as above, but the one in the submedian interspace developed on the underside into a large quadrate pale ochreous patch. *Hindwing* with three minute yellowish dots in the middle of the disc placed one in each interspace outside the discoidal cell between the discoidal and first median nervules, the middle dot the smallest and placed nearer the outer margin than the other two, each dot surrounded by a dark line; one or two very obscure subapical dots. *Antennæ* black, but each joint marked with yellowish beneath, giving it a semi-annulated appearance; club beneath except extreme tip ochreous. Body concolorous with the wings.

In general appearance this species closely resembles *Isoteinon microstictum*, Wood-Mason and de Nicéville (Journ. A. S. B., vol. lv., pt. 2, p. 385, n. 232, pl. xvii, figs. 3, *male*; 3*a*, *female* (1886), from Cachar, but I place it in the genus *Parnara* as it entirely wants the slate-grey setæ attached to the inner margin of the forewing and turned under and upwards over a satiny-ashy patch which is found in that species. The markings of the forewing differ considerably in detail also; in *P. miosticta* there are two well-separated spots in the discoidal cell instead of one geminate spot; the spot in the first median interspace is very much larger and cone-shaped; there is also an additional spot in the submedian interspace. The markings of the hindwing on the underside differ considerably also.

Described from a single male example in Mr. H. J. Elwes' collection captured by Mr. W. Doherty in Perak in January-February, 1890.

30. PARNARA? MEIKTILA, n. sp., Pl. G, Fig. 32, ♂.

HABITAT: Burma.

EXPANSE: ♂, 1·3 inches.

DESCRIPTION: MALE. UPPERSIDE, *both wings* glossy pale brown, with almost a golden sheen in some lights. *Forewing* with the base and two-thirds the inner margin clothed with long golden-coloured hair-like scales; an elongated irregular-shaped spot towards the end of the discoidal cell; three increasing conjoined subapical dots; two equal-sized somewhat cone-shaped spots on the disc placed obliquely inwardly, divided by the second median nervule; and a third spot in a line with the two last-mentioned spots placed in the submedian interspace and against the submedian nervure. *Cilia* cinereous. *Hindwing* with a very large tuft of long mane-like black hairs below the costa; the disc of the wing clothed with long golden-coloured hair-like scales, leaving a somewhat broad outer border of the ground-colour. *Cilia* pale ochreous. UNDERSIDE, *both wings* pale ochreous. *Forewing* with the spots of the upperside, the inner margin extending somewhat widely on to the disc, very pale fuscous. *Hindwing* unmarked. *Head, thorax* and *abdomen* above clothed with long golden-yellow hairs, beneath and *legs* pale ochreous, the latter inclined to reddish. *Antennæ* black above, pale ochreous below, the club and tip reddish.

Described from a single example in the collection of Major C. H. E. Adamson, who captured it at Meiktila in Upper Burma, 900 feet above sea level, on 15th February, 1890, and who writes to me that "It was flying on a sandy road, which in the rains becomes a water-course between two hedges." I place this species most doubtfully in the genus *Parnara*, not knowing where better to locate it. The "male-mark" is quite unique in my experience, and this little desert butterfly has no near allies as far as I am aware.

Since the above was written, I have seen two more male specimens of this species in Lieutenant E. Y. Watson's collection, both taken in Burma—one at Poungadaw. They differ from the type specimen in lacking on the upperside of the hindwing the long golden-coloured hair-like scales on the disc; these are probably androconia and being deciduous are often wanting in more or less worn specimens like the ones under notice. On the underside of the same wing also the ground-colour is pale brown, the overlying pale yellow scales seen in the typical specimen have disappeared, leaving a submarginal series of yellowish spots and numerous rather indistinct spots covering the disc. These worn specimens, therefore, have a very different appearance from the freshly-emerged specimen, but they all certainly represent one and the same species. Major C. T. Bingham has also sent me a single male specimen taken in the Ataran Valley, Burma, in February. This is even more aberrant than the two specimens noted above, as it is quite prominently marked with numerous ochreous spots placed upon a dark ground on the underside. The species appears therefore to vary considerably; nevertheless the male can always be distinguished at a glance by the curiously-shaped mark in the discoidal cell of the forewing, and the large patch of black setæ on the upperside of the hindwing below the costa.

I take this opportunity to figure on Plate G, Fig. 29, the type male specimen of *Parnara watsonii*, mihi, described in this Journal, vol. v, p. 223, n. 19 (1890).

31. CHAPRA CÆRE, n. sp., Pl. G, Fig. 33, ♂.

HABITAT: Thaungyin, Burma.

EXPANSE: ♂, 1·8 inches.

DESCRIPTION: MALE. UPPERSIDE, *both wings* dark brown, with a slight vinous gloss. *Forewing* with eight semi-diaphanous pale yellow spots—two placed inwardly obliquely above one another towards the end of the discoidal cell, three minute subapical, three discal increasing, the uppermost a mere dot; an oblique fine white line across the submedian interspace, this being the typical "male-mark" of the genus. *Cilia* anteriorly brown, posteriorly becoming pale yellowish-cinereous. *Hindwing* immaculate. *Cilia* pale yellow at the anal angle, gradually shading off into brown towards the apex. UNDERSIDE, *forewing* as above, except that the white "male-mark" of the upperside is black. *Hindwing* unmarked. *Head, antennæ,* and *body* dark brown.

There is no species in the genus *Chapra* with which this can be compared, as it differs widely from all those described. It is, however, the "male-mark" being left out of consideration, remarkably and startlingly like several species in the genus *Parnara*. In the forewing it agrees in markings with *P. canaraica*, Moore, but does not possess the two discal white spots on the underside of the hindwing said to be found in that species. *P. austeni*, Moore, is similar in the forewing, except that it has two subapical dots only, the cilia also are said to be cinereous-white. The female of *C. cære* will probably prove difficult to discriminate, owing to its likeness to females of the genus *Parnara*.

Described from a single example collected by Major C. T. Bingham in January, 1891, in the Thaungyin Forests, Burma, and kindly given to me.

32. HALPE HYRIE, n. sp., Pl. G, Fig. 34, ♂.

HABITAT: Naga Hills.

EXPANSE: ♂, 1·4 inches.

Description : Male. Upperside, *both wings* dark shining brown. *Cilia* ochreous, black at the tips of the veins. *Forewing* with five semi-transparent lustrous yellowish spots; two small quadrate equal-sized closely-adjacent subapical spots; a large spot towards the end of the discoidal cell, constricted in the middle, its anterior portion smaller than its posterior portion; a spot in the second median interspace equal in size to the subapical spots; a larger spot in the first median interspace. *Hindwing* unmarked. Underside, *forewing* fuscous, the costa somewhat narrowly, and the apex reddish-ochreous; the spots as above. *Hindwing* reddish-ochreous throughout; a prominent pale yellow small rounded spot below the first subcostal nervule; some very indistinct streaks darker than the ground-colour on the disc between the veins. *Antennæ* black, the tip of the club reddish, the upper portion of the shaft below ochreous. *Body* concolorous with the wings.

This species is perhaps nearest to *H. kumara*, mihi (Journ. A. S. B., vol. liv, pt. 2, p. 121, pl. ii, fig. 10, *male* (1885)), from Sikkim and Bhutan, with which it agrees exactly in the character of the oblique inconspicuous "male-mark" on the upperside of the forewing across the submedian interspace; differing, however, from that species in the much larger size of the spot in the discoidal cell of the forewing, across which the spot in question entirely extends instead of being reduced to a small spot touching the subcostal nervure. There are considerable differences on the underside also, the presence in the hindwing of *H. hyrie* of a prominent subcostal spot being particularly noticeable.

Described from a single male taken by Mr. W. Doherty in the Naga Hills at 5,000—6,000 feet elevation in August—September, 1889, kindly given to me by Mr. H. J. Elwes, who possesses other specimens from the same locality.

33. HALPE ALBIPECTUS, n. sp., Pl. G, Figs. 35, ♂; 36, ♀.

Habitat : Burma.

Expanse: ♂, 1·1 to 1·3; ♀, 1·2 inches.

Description : Male. Upperside, *both wings* dark shining brown. *Forewing* with seven very small translucent diaphanous spots, *viz.*, three conjugated minute dots below the apex, two on the disc in the median interspaces, the lower a little the larger, two towards the end of the discoidal cell placed somewhat inwardly obliquely. *Hindwing* unmarked. UNDERSIDE, *forewing* with the middle dark brown, the costa, outer, and inner margins greyish-ochreous; the spots as above; a submarginal regular series of small pale dots placed one each between the veins; a large oblong pale patch in the submedian interspace; two anteciliary fine black lines; the *cilia* ochreous-grey. *Hindwing* ochreous-grey, the surface bearing numerous dark brown streaks and spots between the veins, and other less conspicuous smaller spots of a pale ochreous colour, the principal of these being a prominent discal series of elongated dark streaks, which is continued in a semi-circle below the costa to the base of the wing; two fine black anteciliary lines, and the *cilia* ochreous-grey as in the forewing. *Body* above concolorous with the wings; first and second joint of the *palpi* and *breast* white, *abdomen* beneath greyish. FEMALE. UPPERSIDE, *both wings* as in the male, but of course lacking the male sexual duplicated tufts of modified scales characteristic of the genus on the upperside of the forewing in the submedian interspace; this "male-mark" in this species being extremely inconspicuous. UNDERSIDE, *both wings* as in the male, but the ground-colour and all the markings paler and more obscure.

This species belongs to the group of *A. beturia*, Hewitson, and appears to be nearest allied to *Baoris? insignis*, Distant (Rhopalocera Malayana, p. 391, n. 1, pl. xxxv, fig. 22 (1886) from Singapore, from which, however, it appears to differ in having all the spots of the forewing smaller, in having three instead of two subapical spots, and in lacking the small subcostal spot above the two spots in the cell; the differences on the underside, too, appear to be considerable.

The type male of this species was taken by Major C. T. Bingham at Thaungyin, Burma, in January, 1891; he has also sent me other two male specimens (which differ from the type in having all the markings of the underside much darker and more prominent) taken in the Ataran Valley, Burma, in February, 1891; another male was taken by Dr. N. Manders on 10th March, 1888, at Mairgyi in the Shan States; the type female was also taken by the same gentleman in Burma—these latter specimens are in Mr. H. J. Elwes' collection, who has kindly lent them to me with several others for description in this paper. I possess two males taken by Major C. T. Bingham in February, 1880 and 1882, one in the Meplay Valley, the other in the Thaungyin Forests.

34. SARANGESA SATI, n. sp., Pl. G, Fig. 37, ♂.

HABITAT: Kutch; Rajputana.

EXPANSE: ·95 of an inch.

DESCRIPTION: MALE. UPPERSIDE, *both wings* shining fuscous. *Cilia* long, fuscous, prominently marked with seven pale ochreous spots in the forewing and six in the hindwing. *Forewing* sprinkled with very minute white spots. *Hindwing* dusted with greyish speckles. UNDERSIDE, *both wings* paler than above, marked with numerous minute whitish spots. *Forewing* with a spot at the end of the discoidal cell and one above it; three subapical spots, two below these on the disc divided by the first median nervule; a very irregular submarginal series consisting of about nine spots. *Hindwing* covered evenly throughout with small spots.

This genus has hitherto consisted of three species—*S. purendra* Moore, *S. dasahara*, Moore, and *S. albicilia*, Moore—from all of which *S. sati* may be known by its much smaller size, the minuteness of all the spots on both surfaces, and the strongly and regularly checkered cilia. It is a very distinct species, and appears to be confined to a well-defined desert region.

Described from two examples from Kutch—one in Mr. H. J. Elwes', and one in my own collection, and a third specimen, also in my collection, from Deesa in Rajputana, the last of which is the type.

35. ISMA INARIME, n. sp., Pl. G, Fig. 38, ♂.

HABITAT: Perak.

EXPANSE: ♂, 1·3 inches.

DESCRIPTION: MALE. UPPERSIDE, *both wings* dark brown strongly glossed with vinous in some lights. *Forewing* with seven lustrous semi-transparent white spots, *viz.*:— two elongated spots placed inwardly obliquely towards the end of the discoidal cell, the upper rather the smaller; two conjoined subapical, the lower rather the larger; another spot equal in size to the posterior of the subapcial spots in the lower discoidal interspace; a large cone-shaped spot at the base of the second median interspace; a very large quadrate spot towards the base of the first median interspace; an eighth opaque quadrate spot about coequal to the spot in the second median interspace in the middle of the submedian interspace and lying against that nervure; *cilia* anteriorly cinereous, posteriorly becoming faintly tinged with yellow. *Hindwing* with a dot in the cell and three spots placed around the cell all semi-transparent lustrous white, the one in the first median interspace the largest and very elongated, the one in the second median interspace also elongated but much smaller, the one in the discoidal interspace a mere dot; *cilia* very pale yellow. UNDERSIDE, *forewing* dark brown, the costa somewhat broadly and the apex widely thickly sprinkled with golden-coloured scales; the opaque spot in the submedian interspace on the upperside developed into a large ill-defined diffused patch below; the other spots as above. *Hindwing* golden-yellow throughout; the spots as above, but more or less outwardly defined by a very fine dark brown line; an additional dot in the lower subcostal interspace. *Body* above dark brown, below yellow. *Antennæ* above black; below becoming more and more marked with ochreous till the club is reached, this being entirely ochreous except the tip.

This species is evidently closely allied to *Isma bononia*, Hewitson, from Singapore (figured in Distant's "Rhopalocera Malayana," p. 386, n. 2, pl. xxxv, fig. 20 (1886)), but differs in having an additional spot in the discoidal cell of the forewing and one in the hindwing, all the spots, to judge from the figure, being much smaller in *I. bononia* than in *I. inarime*.

Described from a single example in Mr. H. J. Elwes' collection taken in January—February, 1890, by Mr. W. Doherty in Perak in the Malay Peninsula.

36. TAGIADES TRIPURA, n. sp., Pl. G, Fig. 39, ♀.

HABITAT: Perak.

EXPANSE: ♀, 1·2 inches.

DESCRIPTION: FEMALE. UPPERSIDE, *both wings* shining fuscous. *Forewing* unmarked; *cilia* fuscous. *Hindwing* bearing two large pure white triangular patches towards the anal angle; cilia anteriorly fuscous, posteriorly pure white. UNDERSIDE, *forewing* fuscous, the apex and inner angle sparsely sprinkled with white scales.

Hindwing pure white, the costa, apex and abdominal margin narrowly fuscous; a small fuscous spot at the apex of the discoidal cell, another of the same size near the middle of the first median interspace, and a much larger one in the middle of the submedian interspace. *Head* and *thorax* above fuscous, *abdomen* anteriorly fuscous, but the four or five posterior segments, as well as the extreme tip, ringed with pure white; *body* beneath grey.

Near to *T. minuta*, Moore (Lep. Cey., vol. i, p. 176, pl. lxviii, figs. 4, 4*a* (1881)), from which it may at once be known by the large white patches on the upperside of the hindwing and the terminal segments of the abdomen being ringed with white. It is evidently allied also to the *Heteropterus ?* (*Steropes*) *scopas* of Staudinger ("Iris," vol. ii, p. 161, pl. ii, fig. 12, *male* (1889)), from Palawan, from which it may be known on the upperside by not possessing three considerable-sized spots placed in the form of a triangle on the middle of the disc; the hindwing also in *H. ? scopas* does not appear to be blotched with white; on the underside the hindwing is a good deal like *T. tripura*, but the latter lacks the black marginal spots present in *H. ? scopas*. Furthermore, *T. tripura* is even more closely allied to the *Heteropterus ? catoleucos*, also of Dr. Staudinger, from Palawan (l. c., p. 162, pl. ii, fig. 13, *male* (1889)), but lacks the one (or two) subapical spots present in the forewing of that species, and the white area of the hindwing is far less extensive on both surfaces, but especially so on the underside.

With regard to the genus *Steropes*, Boisduval, used by Dr. Staudinger for one of the two species above referred to, it cannot be used for *Lepidoptera* as it is preoccupied in *Coleoptera*. The type of the genus *Heteropterus*, Dumeril, is *morpheus*, Pallas, which occurs in Europe and Northern Asia, and can have, I think, nothing in common generically with *minuta*, *scopas*, *catoleucos*, and *tripura*. For the present all these species had better, perhaps, remain in the genus *Tagiades*, in which Mr. Moore has placed *minuta*, the first-described of this group.

Described from a single example in Mr. H. J. Elwes' collection captured by Mr. W. Doherty in the Perak State, Malay Peninsula, in January-February, 1890.

37. ABARATHA ALIDA, n. sp., Pl. G, Fig. 40, ♂.

Habitat: Tilin Yaw, Upper Burma.

Expanse: ♂, 1·55 inches.

Description: Male. Upperside, *both wings* dull pale ochreous-brown. *Cilia* white, inwardly defined by a fine dark line, and prominently spotted with darker at the ends of the veins. *Forewing* with a small round white transparent spot about the middle of the discoidal cell, outwardly defined with black; an irregularly-shaped similar spot at the end of the cell; three conjoined subapical spots, the middle one the largest; two minute dots below these, placed inwardly obliquely, divided by the lower discoidal nervule; below these again are four more spots, the first (uppermost), third and fourth equal-sized, small, the second much the largest, the first is placed in the second median interspace, the second in the first median interspace, the third and fourth in the submedian interspace; immediately beyond the above-described nine spots which completely cross the disc is an indistinct series of nine small dark lunules placed one each outwardly against each of the spots. *Hindwing* practically unmarked, though there are traces of darkish spots on the disc. Underside, *both wings* thickly overlaid with large pure white scales, so that the dark ground-colour is entirely hidden except narrowly along the outer margins, the whole wing-surface having the appearance of being thickly strewn with hoar-frost. *Forewing* with the eleven transparent white spots as on the upperside. *Hindwing* unmarked. *Head, thorax,* and *abdomen* above and beneath concolorous with the wings. *Legs* white, the foreleg with the usual long tuft of deep black hairs attached to the coxa. *Antennæ* blackish, the shaft finely ringed with ochreous, the club beneath ochreous.

A. alida has the spots on the forewing practially the same as in *A. ransonnetii*, Felder, and *A. taylorii*, mihi, but smaller; but it differs in the tone of the coloration of the upperside, the former being very dark brown with a good deal of ochreous, while the latter is almost entirely ochreous; the underside of *A. alida* is, however, conspicuously different from either, being frosted with white throughout except very narrowly along the outer margins of both wings.

Described from a single male example captured at Tilin Yaw, Upper

Burma, on 10th March, 1890, by Lieutenant E. Y. Watson, in whose collection it is deposited.

Genus SANCUS, nov.

MALE and FEMALE. FOREWING, elongated, narrow; *costa* strongly arched at base, then almost straight to apex; *apex* rather acute; *outer margin* convex; *inner* margin slightly convex in the male, slightly concave in the female; *costal nervure* not reaching to opposite the apex of the discoidal cell; *first subcostal nervule* given off at about the middle of the discoidal cell, strongly deflected upwards soon after its origin, and touching the costal nervure for a little distance, ending on the costa about opposite to the apex of the cell; *second* subcostal originating a little nearer to the base of the third than to the base of the first subcostal; *fourth* subcostal originating half as near to the base of the third as that nervule originates from the base of the second, terminating at the apex of the wing; *subcostal nervure* terminating on the outer margin well below the apex; *discoidal cell* narrow, long, extending considerably beyond the middle of the wing; *upper disco-cellular nervule* short, strongly outwardly oblique; *middle* and *lower* disco-cellulars straight, strongly inwardly oblique, the middle a little longer than the lower; *median nervules* originating at nearly equal distances apart, the *second* long before the lower end of the cell, the *first* at about the middle of the cell; *submedian nervure* slightly sinuous. "MALE with a curious impressed elongated oval brand placed so immediately behind as to touch the median nervure, and extending for one-third of its length along the first median nervule" on the underside of the wing. *Hindwing* with the *costal*, *outer*, and *abdominal margins* strongly arched; *costal nervure* long, curved; *first subcostal nervule* originating a little before the apex of the discoidal cell; *discoidal cell* broad, rather short, not quite reaching to the middle of the wing; *upper disco-cellular nervule* straight, inwardly oblique; *lower* disco-cellular also straight, equal in length to the upper disco-cellular, outwardly oblique; *discoidal* nervule obsolete, can barely be traced; *second median* nervule originating a little before the lower end of the cell; *first* originating twice as far from second, as second is from third; *submedian nervure* straight; *internal* nervure straight. Type, the "*Astictopterus*" *subfasciatus*, Moore.

The structure of the type species of this genus is very curious; the forewing is much elongated, the hindwing is ovate; in coloration it resembles several species of the old genus *Astictopterus* (such as *diocles*, Moore, *olivascens*, Moore, *butleri*, Wood-Mason and de Nicéville), but according to Mr. Distant, differs widely in structure from that genus as restricted by him in that the second median nervule of the forewing originates at about the same distance from the base of the first as from the base of the third, instead of being about twice as far apart from that of the first as from the third. It agrees, however, with the type species of *Astictopterus* (*jama*, Felder, from the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, and Bantam) according to Mr. Distant, in that the first subcostal nervule of the forewing originates about opposite to the base of the first median nervule. The type species of *Sancus* is quite unique amongst *Hesperiidæ* as far as I am aware in having the first subcostal nervule of the forewing touching the costal nervure for a short distance, and in the position and shape of the " male-mark," which is composed of a very dense mass of androconia. I am unable to give a detailed comparison between *Sancus* and *Astictopterus*, as I have not seen the type species of the latter genus, nor does Mr. Distant give a detailed diagnosis of it in his "Rhopalocera Malayana."

38. (1). SANCUS SUBFASCIATUS, Moore.

Astictopterus subfasciatus, Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1878, p. 842; id., Wood-Mason and de Nicéville, Journ. A. S. B., vol. lv, pt. 2, p. 380, n. 204, pl. xviii, figs. 1, 1 *a*, *male* (1886); id., Hampson, l. c., vol. lvii, pt. 2, p. 365, n. 223 (1888); *Tagiades pulligo*, Mabille, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, fifth series, vol. vi, p. 272, n. 20, Bulletin, p. xxvi. n. 20 (1876); *Astictopterus ulunda*, Plötz, MS.; *Astictopterus* (*Psolos*) *ulunda*, Plötz (*pulligo*, Mabille), Staudinger, Iris, vol. ii, p. 147 (1889).

HABITAT: Ahsown in Upper Tenasserim; South India (*Moore*); Silcuri in Cachar (*Wood-Mason* and *de Nicéville*); western slopes of the Nilgiris, 500—3,000 feet (*Hampson*); Malacca; Java (*Mabille*); Palawan; Java; Jolo, Sulu Islands (*Staudinger*); Modah, Upper Burma (*Butler*); Wynaad in South India; Cachar; Upper Tenasserim (*coll. Indian Museum*); Nilgiri Hills; Sibsagar in Upper Assam; Akyab, Rangoon, Henzada, Dawnat Range, all in Burma; Perak in the Malay Peninsula; Borneo (*coll. de Nicéville*).

I have experienced much difficulty with regard to the synonymy of this species, and though I have written to Dr. O. Staudinger, M. Charles Mabille, and Herr P. C. T. Snellen with regard to certain species described by them and allied to or synonymous with the type species of the genus *Sancus*, a specimen of which I sent to each of these gentlemen, I am still unable to give the synonymy with any certainty. Dr. Staudinger writes to me that *subfasciatus*, Moore, is certainly the same as *Astictopterus* (*Psolos*) *ulunda*, Plötz, and *Tagiades pulligo*, Mabille, as given by him (Dr. Staudinger) in his paper on the Butterflies of Palawan in "Iris," vol. ii, p. 147 (1889). The name "*ulunda*" appears to be a MS. one, which I have been unable to trace either in any of the late Herr Plötz's papers or in the Record of Zoological Literature. The genus "*Psolos*" of Mabille also seems never to have been described, and I am unaware what species M. Mabille takes as the type.

Judging from the figure of *Tagiades? fuscula*, Snellen, Tijd. voor Ent., vol. xxi, p. 42, n. 183, pl. ii, fig. 3 (1878), from Bonthain, Bantimoerong, Mangkasar, all in South-Western Celebes, I thought that that species also was synonymous with *subfasciatus*. Heer Snellen writes to me that he does not think that this is so, as *fuscula* is a "long-winged" species. But it appears to me that this elongation of the wings is one of the most marked characteristics of *subfasciatus*. Heer Snellen tells me distinctly that while *pulligo* has the curious "male-mark" characteristic of *subfasciatus*, *fuscula* lacks it entirely; and, moreover, that Staudinger's *celunda* from Celebes [Iris, vol. ii, p. 146 (1889)] is a synonym of the *T.? fuscula*, Snellen, from the same island. But to complicate matters still further, Dr. Staudinger distinctly states that the characteristic male-mark of my genus *Sancus* is found in *celunda*, while Heer Snellen says it is not present in the male of *fuscula*. How, therefore, can the two species be the same, as Heer Snellen considers them to be?

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

PLATE F.

Fig. 1. *Mycalesis* (*Myctilus*) *mystes*, n. sp., ♂, dry-season form, p. 343
,, 2. ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, wet- ,, ,, p. 344.
,, 3. *Clerome kirata*, n. sp., ♂, p. 344.
,, 4. *Argynnis mackinnonii*, n. sp., ♂, p. 346.
,, 5. ,, ,, ,, ♀, p. 346.
,, 6. *Neptis nar*, n. sp., ♀, p. 349.

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Fig. 7. *Euthalia eriphylæ*, n. sp., ♂, p. 353.
,, 8. *Symbrenthia hypselis*, Godart, ♂, p. 356.
,, 9. ,, *sinis*, n. sp., ♂, p. 357.
,, 10. ,, *hippoclus*, Cramer, ♀, p. 354.
,, 11. *Simiskina pharyge*, Hewitson, ♀, p. 361.
,, 12. *Cyaniris coalita*, n. sp., ♂, p. 363.
,, 13. ,, ,, ,, ♀, p. 363.
,, 14. *Lampides latimargus*, Snellen, ♂, p. 364.
,, 15. ,, *bochides*, n. sp., ♂, p. 367.
,, 16. ,, *philatus*, Snellen, ♂, p. 368.
,, 17. *Satsuma* sp., ♀, p. 374.
,, 18. *Rapala refulgens*, n. sp., ♂, p. 376.
,, 19. *Acesina arisba*, n. sp., ♂, p. 369.
,, 20. *Arhopala alemon*, n. sp., ♂, p. 371.
,, 21. ,, ,, ,, ♀, p. 371.

PLATE G.

Fig. 22. *Arhopala basiviridis*, n. sp., ♂, p. 373.
,, 23. ,, *amatrix*, n. sp., ♂, p. 370.
,, 24. ,, ,, ,, ♀, p. 370.
,, 25. *Calliana pieridoides*, Moore, ♀, p. 377.
,, 26. *Celænorrhinus clitus*, n. sp., ♂, p. 378.
,, 27. *Notocrypta neœra*, n. sp., ♀, p. 379.
,, 28. *Tapena laxmi*, de N., ♂, p. 382.
,, 29. *Parnara watsonii*, de N., ♂, p. 388.
,, 30. ,, *pugnans*, n. sp., ♀, p. 384.
,, 31. ,, *miosticta*, n. sp., ♂, p. 385.
,, 32. ,, *? meiktila*, n. sp., ♂, p. 386.
,, 33. *Chapra cœre*, n. sp., ♂, p. 388.
,, 34. *Halpe hyrie*, n. sp., ♂, p. 388.
,, 35. ,, *albipectus*, n. sp., ♂, p. 389.
,, 36. ,, ,, ,, ♀, p. 389.
,, 37. *Sarangesa sati*, n. sp., ♂, p. 391.
,, 38. *Isma inarime*, n. sp., ♂, p. 391.
,, 39. *Tagiades tripura*, n. sp., ♀, p. 392.
,, 40. *Abaratha alida*, n. sp., ♂, p. 394.